The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

The Voyage of the Great Eastern.

The Date of her Departure for America Fixed.

Execution of the General Amnesty in France.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The London and Liverpool Markets.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool at 1½ o'clock on the afternoon of August 20, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Her news has been anticipated in outline by the telegram forwarded from the *Jason* at Cape Race.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The Conference at Zurich appears to be making no headway. The telegraph announces that the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries had a conference on the 16th, and that on the 17th the French and Sardinian Ambassadors had a meeting.

It is asserted that the delay is partly attributed to Austria's stickling in matters of etiquette, especially as regards the cession of Lombardy. The Austrian Plenipotentiaries are represented to have declined direct conference with the representatives of Sardinia, who protest against Lombardy being charged with any portion of the Austrian debt.

The latest telegram, dated Zurich, Aug. 19, says that on the day previous there was a conference between the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria, and on the 19th, one between France and Sardinia. It further states that in the next sittings of the Conference it was supposed that the question of the boundary of Lombardy and her participation in the Austrian debt would be settled.

A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels says: "Some particulars of what took place in the first sittings of the Congress have come to me from a very authentic source. The first sitting presented nothing of importance; after an exchange of powers a preliminary conversation on general facts was opened. It was only at the second one that things took a more serious turn. When the points agreed on at Villafranca, which stipulate for the return to the Duchies of their princes, were mentioned, the Sardinian plenipotentiary declared that it was impossible for him to adhere to that clause, and that his instructions enjoined him not to consent to a proposition which Piedmont could never accept. An animated discussion then arose, which was supported by Baron de Bourqueney and Count de Colloredo against the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, and it became at length so warm that the last-named representative was obliged to leave. Private interviews have since taken place, but nothing has shaken the determination of M. Desambrois, as his instructions on the point are precise. The matter has been referred to Vienna, Turin, and Paris. It follows as a matter of course that the Sardinian Cabinet will maintain the same attitude, unless the Emperor Napoleon should weigh so heavily on King Victor Emanuel as to induce him to yield."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, Aug. 17: "I can but repeat—and my information is positive, and of the most recent date—that since the first conference, held on the 8th, there has been no other. In that Conference Austria did not affect to place herself in any way on a different footing from Sardinia, but since that Count Colloredo has found objections to communicating with the Piedmontese Minister with regard to certain matters relating particularly to Lombardy. This, however, does not amount to saying that there is a positive disagreement among the envoys; but Austria is tenacious of etiquette and form, and to that it is in a great measure due that much time is taken up in conversations and parleys between Austrians and French, and French and Sardinians, directed to attaining such a concordance of views among the three parties concerned as may enable them to hold a sitting with a good prospect of drawing up a protocol. There is reason to believe that the financial question has recently been under discussion, and that Count Colloredo has put forward a proposal, to which, however, Sardinia demurs. Indeed, it seems natural that there should be considerable difficulty in arriving at an agreement between the two Governments on this subject. Austria, disgusted at having to give up a rich and valuable province to a detested foe, who, unassisted, could never have conquered it, seeks to lighten her loss by getting rid, at the same time, of the largest possible share of her financial burdens. On the other hand, it would not be very astonishing if Sardinia refused to accept the charge of any part of the debt, on the ground that at Villafranca nothing was stipulated with regard to it. Moreover, the Italians allege that Lombardy has already paid no small portion of her share of the debt, in the form of taxes unfairly imposed, and which were not supported by other provinces of the empire. We might be pretty sure beforehand that Count Colloredo's proposal (which is represented as abundantly unfavorable to Sardinia) would not be such as to insure a ready acceptance on the part of King Victor Emanuel's Government. Doubtless, both parties will have to yield something, and the French Envoy will himself in some degree in the position of an arbitrator. The question may require time to settle, but it is not one of the ultimate arrangement of which there can be much doubt. It would be fortunate indeed were that of Central Italy not more complicated and arduous. It is that which occupies the minds of all interested, to the exclusion of minor matters.

Letters from Zurich up to yesterday's date contradict the statement that Baron Meysenbug had left that place for Vienna, whither some foreign journals had sent him in quest, it is said, of fresh instructions.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WANTS A CONGRESS.

From the Invalide Russe.

The state of Italy requires discussion by all the great Powers in common. If the elements of discord are suffered to remain there, if the wants and desires of the Italian people are trampled under foot, and if it is pretended that the legitimate aspirations of the country are to be stifled by force, the present peace will not have good results. Troubles and sanguinary scenes will be sure to break out and be enacted there. It is to prevent this eventuality that the meeting of the Congress is in our opinion indispensable. But this Congress ought not to be circumscribed within the narrow circle of a programme previously chalked out, and from which, in order to please this or that power, questions concerning dynastic privileges or those derived from treaties have to be excluded.

The Congress ought to have full power to discuss the general state of Europe and fix the firm and immutable basis of the international relations, and even of the interntional relations, and even of the internal legislation. The condition of Italy is tottering and full of dangers, and unfortunately it is not the only one that is darkening the horizon of the future.

There exist in Europe other and most important causes of disagreement. Austria and France, armed in a formidable manner, may fall out once more, and this fatal collision will inevitably drag the whole of Europe into an endless contest. The state of Germany and the system of the Germanic Confederation, the work of Metternich, ought to undergo a change.

The tendencies towards unity that broke out in Germany with such violence in 1848 are beginning anew, and threaten revolution. It is urgent that reforms should be introduced into it, and that, in lieu of this mouldering edifice of the Dynastic Confederation, a structure based on the confederated States of the peoples should be raised. The permanent discords between Denmark and the German Duchies of Schleswig Holstein, stilled for a moment by the noise of more important events, are yet far from being finally appeased. They ought likewise to be brought before the European Congress for its judgment.

Lastly, Europe ought to reflect seriously and definitively on the strange situation of Turkey. Sad experience now proves that all hope of its reorganization is utterly lost; the sick man of yesterday lies now in a hopeless state.

The existence of this monarchy, with the present forms of government, in the heart of Christian and civilized Europe would only be for the future a permanent apple of discord; its longer existence is therefore impossible. It is high time to come to a reckoning, and have done with these Turcoman hordes, who for four centuries have tyrannized over six millions of our co-religionists, taking advantage of the egotism and lamentable disunion of the Christians.

These are serious subjects for the labor of the future Congress. Time will show us whether this Congress will know how to maintain itself on a level with the great mission to be confided to it.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA—A CHAPTER OF SECRET HISTORY.

The *Journal de Frankfort*, of the 14th ult., contains the following special letter from London, signed "Delta:"

"The European Press is much occupied with the causes which have led to the peace concluded with such marvellous rapidity at Villafranca. There is scarcely a journal of the Continent or of Great Britain, which has not had its version of these causes. Nevertheless, I think that the historian who would desire to relate them truthfully ought to understand the following details.

"Immediately after the battle of Solferino, Count Persigny, ambassador of France at the Court of St. James's, had an interview with Lord Palmerston, and handed to him a telegraphic dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon in Italy, and containing propositions of peace. It is useless to repeat the exact details of these propositions, divided into seven heads; I content myself with mentioning that Austria was to abandon all her Italian possessions; that Lombardy was entirely to pass to Sardinia; and that Venice was to be erected into an Italian Duchy, with an Austrian Archduke for sovereign, but with a Government and an army purely Italian. The object of Count Persigny's mission was to demand of the English Government its approbation of these propositions, and consequently its moral support in furthering them. Lord Palmerston, who doubtless saw in these propositions a means of putting an end to the war, accepted them with a haste almost amounting to impetuosity, and gave the ambassador to understand that Lord John Russell would also approve them.

However, Count Persigny had had instructions to reply immediately by telegraph, and Lord John Russell was at Pembroke-lodge, Richmond.

Lord Palmerston, notwithstanding his seventy-five years, and notwithstanding the tropical heat of the weather, and, doubtless, thinking only of the proposal which was so likely to stop the effusion of blood, mounted horse, rode off to Richmond, and found Lord John Russell of his own opinion. The two Ministers then informed Count Persigny that they approved the seven points, but that, for form's sake, they ought to submit their decision to the Queen. On the strength of this declaration, the Ambassador of France telegraphed to the Emperor that the British Government entirely approved the propositions of peace which he had submitted to it. Meanwhile Lord John Russell had laid before the Queen, who was at Aldershott, the propositions in question, begging her Majesty to be pleased to sanction the approval which had been given them. But the Queen, if she is excessively scrupulous in not going beyond the prerogatives of the Crown, is anxious to maintain them intact, and she knew that the approval which she was asked to ratify was that of two of her Ministers only, and not of her entire Council. Moreover, it would appear that Her Majesty saw that the propositions were at least premature, since they exacted from Austria the abandonment of that which she had not yet lost by the fortune of war. The importance of these propositions, therefore, Her Majesty considered demanded that they should be submitted to the entire Cabinet. The Queen explained this, and convoked a Cabinet Council.

My information, which I derive from a foreign source, and which I consider authentic, ceases here; but it is evident that the Emperor Napoleon could produce to the Emperor of Austria the telegraphic dispatch of Count Persigny, stating that the British Government had accepted propositions of peace infinitely more onerous for Austria than those which her enemy had offered her.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Military Fete at Paris—The General Amnesty—The French Army in Italy—The Baths of Saint Sauveur—Miscellaneous.

From A Special Correspondent.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST.

Paris, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps you will allow me, without pretending to interfere with the regular work of your regular correspondent, to send you a few notes of my own upon the magnificent show of Sunday last, and upon matters and things Parisian since occurred. Such an event as the reception of the heroic and victorious army of Italy by the population of a great city, under the eyes of a great sovereign, become as famous now in the field as he long has been in the cabinet, is one of the *fasti* of history, and the impressions of a foreign traveler like myself may not be without their value, however slight.

The skill and rapidity with which the decorations of the city were put up was certainly marvelous. Much as has been said and written of the splendid illusions which lined the march of the troops for miles, of the mirage of "Milan Cathedral," of the triumphal arches, of the statue of Peace, (a little stunted and dwarfed, I must admit, this Goddess was,) too much cannot be said of their majestic scenic effect. But these were "illusions," all of them, however splendid.

The people were a reality—and what a reality Every available window, corner, housetop thronged. The roofs were alive with eager faces; the sidewalks massed with men and women. And when, as if by magic the National Guard, the people in arms, fell into line on either side the great roadway, and gave a definite margin to the eddying, glittering stream of bayonets which began to flow through these living banks, the thrilling sense of such a tremendous human power as few men can ever hope to see collected and organized at one spot and at one time ran through every spectator. The spectacle was as awful as it was brilliant. The preparations of the Place Vendôme and the Rue de la Paix were inexpressibly gorgeous; but what was their glancing, agitated beauty of velvets, and gold, and banners, and crowded tier on tier of lovely women and exultant men, when the Army itself appeared—the bone and sinew of those tremendous struggles which have just convulsed the world; the working army in their working clothes, marching past the peaceful homes of proud and happy Paris, just as they were when they bore those shreds of bullet riddled banners in triumph through the blood and smoke of battle, up the heights at Solferino, and broke the Austrian sway in Italy forever.

I was particularly impressed by the apparent youth of the men. The ranks seemed to be made up of youths between eighteen and twenty-five; and there was something intensely peculiar in the stern, calm, resolute air of these young faces, sunburned, swarthy and stamped with the special signet of war. The Emperor looked very much care-worn, but bronzed and martial in bearing, and in better apparent health than ever. The *Zouaves* and *Turcos* were an exception to the general seriousness of demeanor of the troops. There is something fascinating as well as admirable in the carriage of the *Zouaves*, they look so lithe and gay—like not unamiable leopards, at once playful and terrible. The *Turcos* are very barbaric, and their wild barbaric music of clarions and tam-tams added to this air in them. Many of them are true Ethiopians. A Southern friend at my side whispered to me that they would be an "*invaluable* corps at New-Orleans." I answered him, "Yes; that they would make capital *field hands*, but might require rather too much overseeing."

Nothing was more cheered than the *drapeaux*; as they came by shattered, "torn but flying"; down from balcony and window would rain bouquets, wreaths, festoons of flowers, and also bunches of cigars! Less poetic perhaps this nicotian offering than the traditional laurel, but not less welcome to the soldier on his weary march. Nor are the worshippers on the *trottoir* to be unlauded who furnished platoon after platoon with bottles of wine, which it was pleasant to see pass from lip to lip along the thirsty line. It was touching too to see these stern old Generals, who had sat erect under the pelting fire of many a fearful field—bow down to their horses' manes in graceful recognition of the wave of some fair lady's white hand. The Emperor was most cheered by the softer sex, as I observed.

The divisions of the troops marched in regiments formed in columns of platoons—order of route—arms at will, and at quick time, and it was wonderful to see with what ease and celerity this colossal body of eighty thousand men was moved through the crowded street of Paris without an accident—indeed with hardly a break or a delay. Certainly, the French are the masters of the world in the faculty of organization. The parade of 25,000 English Crimean troops through London in 1856, occupied a longer time, and was attended by many more unnecessary delays. To be sure "there was a lady in the case," and Victoria kept her lieges waiting, as she is wont to do, nearly an hour and a half beyond her time, while Napoleon III. is a model of punctuality.

Immense attention was excited by the captured Austrian colors and cannon. Among the latter was one gun, a 16 pounder howitzer, which had seen Paris before, bearing on its breech the inscription, "*Arsenal de Paris. An II. de la Republique Francais.*" This was a trophy twice precious to the captors. Where it was originally lost by the French is not known. It may have thundered at Marengo and Castiglione under the first Napoleon, and was lost, perhaps, at Aspern to be regained at Solferino. Another Austrian gun excited much interest—from its age. This was a beautifully chased 4-pounder of 1743. An old war-dog this, whose voice may have been heard by the great Frederick, as well as by the heroes of the old Republic and of the two Empires. These guns are now in the Tuileries, but are going to the Invalides.

Another great feature of the day was the decoration of the French standards. Several colors of French regiments were to be decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the bands of such regiments wheeled round, and, placing themselves on the edge of the asphalte, near Marshal Regnaud, in the Place Vendome, opposite the Emperor, played while the regiment halted to receive so signal an honor, and continued to do so until the whole of the regiment had passed. Immense cheering, clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs greeted every instance of such distinction. The *vivandières* followed the band, and in many cases some animal, the pet of the regiment, accompanied the foremost men. In several cases they were dogs, and of every description, from a small mongrel to an unusually tall greyhound. A little dog of the Zouaves, which attended the band with becoming gravity, bore on his back a crown of laurel and a large bouquet. Another regiment was accompanied by a white goat. The quantity of flowers displayed was wonderful, for the regiments had been picking them up all along their way from the Bastile, and almost every musket in the favorite regiments had a bouquet at the end of its barrel. The appearance of the Imperial Guard was truly magnificent, and when these men passed by so proudly, one sighed to think that a case should ever arise to cause them to lose their lives in battle.

The portion of the Boulevards from the Porte St. Denis to the corner of the Rue Richelieu presented a particularly animated sight, the spectators from the windows and balconies having the advantage of a whole straight line before them, which they could take in at a single glance. Perhaps not the least curious sight at this part of the line was the appearance of the roofs, where men and boys were seen actually sitting on the very verge of the chimney-tops, looking down upon the pageant below with as much unconcern as if they had been comfortably located on a balcony. Loud shouts of laughter were elicited from the crowd by a lady, who having ventured on the leads of one of the highest houses of the Boulevard Poissonnière, found herself in an unpleasant predicament with her crinoline, which would not keep down. The multitude here was quite astonishing; and the Rue du Sentier, Rue St. Fiacre and other by-streets were blocked up with double ladders, on which many persons were perched. In several instances ladies were seen standing on the tops of carriages. The rain which drenched the procession and the people lasted not very long, and the day ended superbly.

Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a grand dinner on the evening of the fête. The Papal Nuncio, the English, Russian, and Spanish ambassadors, and all the diplomatic body were present, as were also M. Musurus, Prince de Metternich, Prince Ottajano, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate, Legislative Body, and the Council of State, the Marshal Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, Gen. Viscount de la Hitte, and several other distinguished personages. The Papal Nuncio proposed the health of the Emperor, to which Count Walewski replied by a toast to the Sovereigns and Governments, allies of France.

The Russian officer who formed part of his Majesty's suite at the entry of the troops into Paris, Prince Schouvaloff, was also present at this banquet.

The balloon of M. Godard, which ascended on the Emperor's *fête* day from the Esplanade of the Invalides, came down, after a journey of two hours, at La Tretoire, a village in the Seine et-Marne. It was left inflated until the following morning, when M. Godard ascended several times to a certain height, the balloon being retained by cords, and thus gave different persons in the communes an opportunity of an ascent in the car.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a funeral service was celebrated at Notre Dame in honor of the French soldiers killed in Italy. A large number of persons were present. In France it must be said that the dead are remembered with peculiar consideration and tenderness. *Père la Chaise* teems with the touching evidences of this honorable fact, and the dead heroes of France make part of every Frenchman's family.

COSMO.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY.

The amnesty is said to have created great surprise and given general satisfaction in Paris, and a hope was entertained that the laws of public safety would be relaxed, and the liability of persons to very summary proceedings on mere suspicion of political offence be done away with.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Emperor had ordered two Government steamers to leave immediately for Algeria and Guiana, to bring back political transports. The same writer conjectures the latest news from Italy had something to do with the promulgation of the amnesty, and that the impossibility of carrying out the peace of Villafranca, in an Austrian sense, had made the Emperor reflect seriously on the necessity of uniting all parties in France round his standard.

M. Louis Blanc had addressed a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he admits that Louis Napoleon could scarcely do more for the political exiles than he has just done. But why should the exile return to France? M. Louis Blanc replies: "Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and free speech; better live where to be an exile is to remain a man."

WHAT THE AMNESTY AMOUNTS TO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Whether the amount of popularity enjoyed by Napoleon III. be large or small, it will certainly be increased by the important decree that appears in to-day's *Moniteur*, granting a "full and entire amnesty to all individuals who have been condemned for political crimes and offences, or who have been the objects of measures of general safety"—who have suffered, that is to say, from the operation of the *Loi des Suspects*. This decree has caused great surprise, and is the subject of general conversation. The first emotion seems that of astonishment, but the next will be one of approval. There may be a few persons who think it rather a bold, if not an imprudent step, but the great majority are disposed to praise it. A question has, however, already been raised, upon the solution of which depends the practical value of the amnesty. Does to-day's decrees relieve the persons now in exile, who may choose to profit by it and return to France, from the effects of past condemnations, in so far as those would make them subject to the law of Public Safety? That law, as you are aware, made persons who had ever been condemned for a political offence liable to very summary measures on bare suspicion. If that liability is to continue the amnesty is little of a boon, and probably few will think it safe to profit by it; but if, on the contrary, all past offences are to be considered as obliterated by the decree, and no person can henceforward be brought under the application of the law of Public Safety until he shall have undergone a condemnation by the tribunals, the amnesty can hardly fail to have a very good effect, and ought to encourage numbers of persons to return to France who would not dare to do so if the other and more limited interpretation were to be given to the measure. I have been informed this afternoon that, in the opinion of some legal authorities, the broader meaning is to be attached to the decree, the laconic wording of which, however, does not appear to settle that question. It is very desirable that all doubt on the subject should be removed by an official declaration, so that no fear of being led into a trap may deter persons from profiting by it who otherwise would gladly do so. The public would then be able duly to appreciate the importance of an amnesty which includes Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and others, who, like them, have displayed the most inveterate and persistent hostility to the present Government of France.

LOUIS BLANC DECLINES THE INDULGENCE.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

Sir: In reference to the general amnesty, announced in the evening papers, I beg you will be kind enough to allow space in your columns for the following remarks:

I will not stop here to inquire whether it be fit that the offender should be the forgiver; that "crimes" should be remitted which never were committed; and that those should be pardoned who were so cruelly wronged, having been, although guiltless, driven out of their country, torn from their families and their friends, consigned to absolute ruin, and, in fact, bereft of all they held dear on earth. Speaking in my own named alone, and judging from a mere practical point of view, I own candidly that, situated as he is, Louis Bonaparte could now hardly do more for us than he has just done. But it is not the less true that those whose hearts have been for years made to bleed from innumerable wounds have a claim to something better than a contemptuous and perhaps unsafe favor. What was due to them in the shape of justice cannot be paid in the shape of pardon.

But enough of this. Considerations of a higher significance and more general import are involved in the question.

Let freedom be wholly and sincerely restored to France; I, for one, am prepared to applaud. Our wrongs we might forget: may we be indifferent to the wrongs of our country?

We are permitted to return to France. So long as she is kept in bondage why should we go? To complete the victory of might over right; to render Imperial despotism still more absolutely unopposed; to extinguish the few last beacons which, fed by French hands, yet loom in the distance before the eyes of our unhappy country; in one word, to be slaves among slaves. Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and free speech; better live where to be an exile is to remain a man.

It is recorded that in the Revolution of 1789, at the first celebrated *fete du Champ de Mars*, some fifty Englishmen were seen wearing on their chest a medal, on which these words were inscribed, "Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria." Without presuming to sit in judgment upon such of my countrymen as may take a different view of the case, I venture to say that this should be the motto of every man feelingly alive to the dignity of his own nature.

Not that I consider my beloved country less entitled to claim our devotion because temporarily shackled. No! The very state of intellectual debasement and moral agony in which France is now plunged endears her the more to us, as we know it originates in a fatal combination of uncontrollable circumstances, and is maintained by brute force alone. That France will, sooner or later, be warmed into life and be herself again, is a creed which I fondly cherish, and to which I cling with unshakeable conviction. But so long as she is forced into silence and darkness I take it to be necessary that some, at least, of her most faithful sons should, by living abroad, retain the power of representing her true genius, of making known her sorrows, denouncing her wrongs, invoking her most glorious recollections, vindicating her stifled aspirations after freedom, and championing in her name the eternal principles of justice and the rights of reason.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., LOUIS BLANC.

London, Aug. 17.

THE AMNESTY AS AN INDICATION OF INCREASING LIBERALITY IN THE IMPERIAL REGIME.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

The proclamation which sweeps into oblivion all political offences has been received in France with such joy and gratitude that the Emperor must already congratulate himself upon his courageous act. For the first time since he assumed the Imperial title the applause of his people is earnest, heartfelt and universal. The representatives of every shade of opinion except only the organ of the Ultramontane priests.

"Of whom to be dispraised is no small praise,"

vie with each other in frank and fervid acknowledgments. When the unexpected proclamation first burst upon the Parisian public there was a moment of incredulity and a little season of suspicion. The news was too good to be true. It was more than reasonable men had dared to pray for. There must be some condition, some reservation, some long list of exceptions, some hidden ambiguity which would annul the free action of those wide-circling phrases of universal import. The action of the officials has, however, put the best gloss upon the terms of the amnesty. The prisons have been thrown open, the police have ceased to watch over the suspects, friends are meeting and embracing after long absence, lost relatives have been found, and steamers are departing for Algeria and Guiana to bring home the victims who are now expiating the too great impetuosity of their political convictions in distant exile. The memorials of past civil discords are all thoroughly sponged out. "It is with a throbbing heart," cries the organ of one of the advanced sections of the Liberal party, "that we think of the mothers, of the children, whom this good news will transport with joy. We are about again to see friends of whom we have not for a moment ceased to preserve a cordial and sympathizing memory." By one simple courageous act the French Emperor has united all France. He has given us a touch of his skill as a pyrotechnist which no one had anticipated. At the end of his triumphs, his *fêtes*, and his blazing fireworks, it was the business of an expert Ædile to manage some original device which, even after all the foregone splendors, should surprise while it delighted. He has succeeded so far that all France is still astonished, and still in admiration. The last grand bouquet exploded, and fast fell from it into each little circle of a thousand families the most precious boon for which that family could pray.

But the amnesty comprehends not only men, but those still more sensitive and liberty-loving creatures, the organs, or what once were the organs, of public opinion. All warnings heretofore given to newspapers in France or in the colonies, are to be as if they had never been. Entire oblivion is to extend to peccant newspapers as well as to compromised individuals. The jubilee passes over all the political world, and erases all bonds. How shall we hope for the future? May Frenchmen do with impunity in time to come all for which they suffered in time past? We cannot hope that this should be so; for the liberty of those days was licence, and approached very nearly to that "sacred light of insurrection" which gave title to every fanatic to shed blood in the streets. Is impunity for the past deeds of the Press entire freedom for the future t We cannot believe that this can be so. Napoleon can scarcely so soon unlearn all the instincts of an absolute ruler as to set the Press free. Yet it must come to this if, as cautious lookers-on believe, it has entered into his mind to commence a new era and to develop the energies of his kingdom in a new direction. If he would emancipate himself from the thraldom of his own priests, if he designs to educate his people in sound political knowledge, if he would draw forth all the commercial and industrial power of his kingdom, if he intends to break down the system of Protection and to inaugurate an era of Free Trade, and if he sighs for colonies and commerce as well as ships, he can only do all this by means of a free Press. The Press is the interpreter between the men of thought and the men of labor. Great thoughts are born in hidden places, and come forth unshaped and often incomprehensible. They speak a language not understood of the people. They require an interpreter to go forth with them into the world, an interpreter with strong lungs, great fluency of speech, and great power of making abstruse matters plain—an interpreter that can command attention and utilize that attention when gained. Such an interpreter is the Press. In physics and in morals, to cause the application of a great invention destined to change the nature of all human affairs, or to give practical force to a newly found truth capable of preventing great masses of human misery, the only agent is a free Press. It must be free, or it will not be believed: it must be unfettered, or it will not be respected. But alone, and unshared by any competitor, a free Press holds the prerogative, denied to Kings and Emperors and Ministers of State, of dispelling popular delusions, and of gradually but surely disseminating truth. If Napoleon III. meditates a destruction of the present suicidal commercial system in France he must set a free Press to work, or ignorance will be too strong for him. Let him remember how many thousands of columns of this newspaper closely filled with speeches and essays, were required to convince, first, our people that Corn Laws created scarcity of food, and, secondly, our farmers that they might give up Protection and yet carry on their business with a profit. Those speeches and those essays were read and meditated over because the English nation had confidence that they appeared in an arena where there was a free stage and no favor for every advocate for and against. When Cobden spoke a thousand Cobdens next morning addressed a thousand English audiences; when Newdegate or Ferrand replied the speech was as faithfully multiplied. Every man thus had the facts and arguments constantly before him, and formed his own conviction from abundant reading.

As moderators in the great controversy, we often pointed the moral, summed up the arguments, or called attention to a fact; but it was the full, fair, fearless publicity, the unfettered discussion of this question, which obtained the result so simply referred to by Mr. Cobden on Thursday night—"There is generally plenty to eat." There is no other plan. If France is not to drop astern and to be a mere population of very small cultivators taxed to the utmost to fatten a small class of inefficient manufacturers, a free press must be allowed to go forth and dispel the crass ignorance which weighs over the land. If the Emperor's course is really onward this must be one of his earliest steps.

But we must confess that we have no great desire to see in action such a French Press such as existed under the Constitutional Monarchy. No friend either of France or of the Press itself would wish to see that Press of Paris reinstated in the position which it held under Louis Philippe. In those days the French Press was no more really independent than it is at this moment. Every paper was the organ either of an individual, who wished to make his paper the ladder to political power, or of a political party, doing for it what the party did for itself in the Tribune. It praised and defended every act of the party and decried everything opposed to it, of course postponing the interest of the public to that of its own little circle. The Press sunk to the office of being trumpeter to some political adventurer. Most of our political coteries, and most of our statesmen ardently desire to see the English Press in the same condition. Many an able man is quite intolerant of an honest exponent of public opinion, where he is reflected without flattery and criticized without hesitation. Many a blockhead points a witless sneer at an intelligence before which his little dignity pales, and many a man would have his own paper, as Thiers, and Carrel, and Girardin, had their paper. But in England the good sense of the people renders this impossible. Here such a paper cannot find readers. A paper which represents an individual or a section, is as destitute of influence as the newsboy who calls it in the street. Unhappily this has not been so in France. The idea of a paper really independent, with views of its own, and no interest except in its own success, and that only based on the public welfare, never seems to have occurred to a French journalist. In the days of their freedom they were all pure partisans and all violent, as speakers and writers who carry no great authority are apt to be. Accordingly, when a man whom they had fiercely opposed rose to power, nothing seemed more natural than that he should suppress them. One paper there is which has been to a considerable extent an exception to the remarks which, in a spirit of friendly warning, we have just made. The *Débats* has always been more upon the English model of a newspaper than any other French journal. Accordingly, every Government since the Consulate has respected it, and, although often speaking under great restraint, it always commands attention and its articles bear a certain intrinsic authority. When the days of freedom shal come again,—and we hope they may be near,—will the French Press and the French public remember their past experiences and profit by the lesson?

THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.

The French army of occupation in Italy, organized since the beginning of the present month and placed under the command-in chief of Marshal Vaillant, formerly Major-General of the army of Italy, is composed of the following elements:

1. A general staff, including one general of brigade, Gen. Jarras, chief of the staff; one lieutenant-colonel of the staff, M. Hartung, two chefs d'escadron, and four captains. 2. Five divisions of infantry, occupying different points; the First, d'Autemarre's, being at Milan; the Second, Uhrich's, one brigade at Milan and the other, with artillery, at Bergamo; the Third, Bazaine's, at Pavia; the Fourth, Vinoy's, at Cremona and Piacenza; the Fifth, Bourbaki's, at Parma. Each of these divisions has two batteries or 12 pieces of the model. 3. Two brigades of cavalry, one of lancers, under Gen. de Rochefort; one of hussars, under Gen. Lapérouse, at Milan. In that city are also the staff of the engineers, under Gen. Coffinières; the staff of the artillery, under Gen. ———; the intendance, under M. Pagé, and the administrative services.

Besides this army of 50,000 men, which will occupy Lombardy until further orders, there are several corps which have not been able to return home, particularly the cavalry divisions of Desvaux and Partouneaux, now on their way by the Corniche road for France; and lastly, the reserve batteries of artillery and the parks which are at Pavia, and also the siege material now in course of removal, from the environs at Peschiera and Verona, to Chambéry, *via* Suza.

The Emperor is said to have sent orders to Marshal Vaillant, in Italy, not to allow the troops there to receive ovations from the Italians, but to maintain a reserved attitude.

THE BATHS OF SAINT SAUVEUR.

A letter from Saint Sauveur says: "The Emperor and Empress will arrive at Tarbes on the 18th. Their Majesties will sleep at the chateau of M. Fould, and will take their first bath at St. Sauveur in the morning of the 19th. They are to take in all 18 baths, one per day. At present masons, carpenters and gardeners are employed in and about the bath house, and amidst the noise and confusion they create the bathers have to manage as well as they can. Two bath-rooms have been constructed, one for the Emperor, the other for the Empress. They are elegantly fitted up, and the baths in them, like those of the other bathers, are in grey marble. The Emperor and Empress and their suites are to occupy three houses situated at one of the extremities of the village, which consists of only one street. The furniture for the three houses has been brought from the palace at Pau. Sixty infantry and ten cavalry soldiers of the guard are to be in attendance on their Majesties. It is by direction of Dr. Rayer that the Emperor and Empress are going to pass their short season at Saint Sauveur."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree to the effect that foreign shares and securities may be negotiated at the Bourse after two-fifths of their value has been paid up. Previously it was necessary that seven-tenths should be paid up.

A report had been current in Paris that a duel had taken place between Marshals Canrobert and Niel, and that the former had been killed. The *Pays*, of Friday, announces, however, that Canrobert had left for Vichy, where he would remain some days before resuming his duties as commander of the *corps d'armée* at Nancy. The *Patrie* also announces the departure of Marshal Niel for Toulouse to preside at the sitting of the Council General of that Department.

The projected fortifications at Antwerp were exciting increased attention at Paris. It was expected that as soon as the bill authorizing the works passed the Belgian Legislature, the *Moniteur* would contain a decree for the formation of an army of the north, to consist of 60,000 men, with head quarters at Lille.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, was not to visit Biarritz.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The Central Republic—Military Organization—Movements of Garibaldi—The Papal States—The Settlement of the Italian Question.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

At the first meeting of the National Assembly of Florence, M. Ricasoli stated, in the most positive terms, that a delegate from Tuscany having had an interview with the Emperor previous to his departure from Italy, his Majesty gave him the assurance:

"1. That there should be no armed intervention. 2. That the wishes of the country, legally expressed, should be listened to. We received similar assurances from King Victor Emanuel. The latter," M. Ricasoli proceeded to say, "while recommending us to preserve internal order, and not to furnish any pretext to foreign armies, concluded with advising the people of Central Italy boldly to follow his own example, in repressing all grief and awaiting with intrepidity the moment when the fate of Italy should be decided. Encouraged by these solemn declarations, repeated to our delegates at Paris and London, and not yielding to timid counsels, the Government immediately took measures to convoke the representatives of the nation, who in giving utterance to the wishes of the public, might convey the legitimate expression thereof to the Emperor Napoleon, the arbiter of peace and war, and to all the potentates who would propose to settle the affairs of Italy in a permanent manner. The Tuscans have nobly replied to the just expectations of the world at this solemn moment."

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW ARMY.

The *Independente*, of Turin, Aug. 11, has the following:

"The army of the line of Central Italy will consist of 40,000 men; Garibaldi will be at its head, and have with him Ulloa, Ribotti, Mezzacapo, Pinelli. Our troops are at present concentrated as follows: First Division, (Durando,) stationed between Monza and Milan; Second Division, (Fanti,) between Brescia and its environs; Third Division, (Mollard,) at Lonato, Desenzano, &c.; Fourth Division, (Cialdini,) at Castenedolo; Fifth Division, (Cucchiari,) at Salo and in its neighborhood. Gen. Fanti, commanding the Second Division, is also proposed for the command of the military division of Brescia and Garibaldi's troops, completely organized to the number of 12,000 Lombard volunteers.

Another rumor is to the effect that Gen. Tantilias had accepted the post of Commander-in-chief of the army in Central Italy.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GARIBALDI—HIS ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following is the order of the day by which Garibaldi announced to his companions in arms that he had temporarily quitted the Sardinian service:

Companions in Arms: I am obliged to retire from service for the present. Gen. Pomaretto is appointed by his Majesty to the command of the brigade. I hope that you will be as disciplined as you have been brave in combat, and that you will endeavor to acquire that ability under arms that will place you in your proper rank in front of the enemies of your country.

Bergamo, Aug 11. GARIBALDI.

The *Corriere Mercantile* informs us that the brave partisan chief arrived at Genoa on the 13th ult., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and, though unexpected, as soon as he was recognized he was followed to his place of residence with acclamations. At 6 in the evening Garibaldi embarked for Leghorn, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Medici, Major N. Bixio and the Advocate Vincent Malenchini, who had been deputed to wait on the General by the Tuscan Government.

HE ARRIVES AT FLORENCE.

A letter from Florence of the 15th says: "Gen. Garibaldi arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. He was proceeding in a carriage, *incognito*, to the New-York Hotel, when he was recognized by a group of volunteers in the street. They immediately ran after the carriage, shouting, 'It is he! It is he! Garibaldi forever!' You may imagine what a *cortège* was collected by the time the carriage had reached the centre of the town. It was a display of true popular enthusiasm. The news ran from street to street, from house to house, and in a short time Garibaldi's name was in every mouth. All the windows were instantly decorated with the flags. The street where Garibaldi's hotel stands is crowded with people flocking thither from all quarters. He was forced to appear several times on the balcony, when he was cheered with an enthusiasm which defies description. Although he has got over his illness, he still suffers from weakness in the legs, owing to an attack of rheumatism. The Government sent to compliment Garibaldi as soon as he arrived. This afternoon he will visit M. Ricasoli, the President of the Council."

HE PROCEEDS TO MODENA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Florence, Monday, Aug. 15.

Garibaldi leaves this evening for Modena, where he will take the command of the little Tuscan army, and of the other national forces there assembled. The resignation tendered by Gen. Ulloa of his rank as General-Commander-in-chief of the Tuscan army has been accepted. This said Tuscan army is to bear the name of the Eleventh Division of the Italian Army. The offensive and defensive league of Central Italy, including Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, may be considered as a *fait accompli*. They will muster at least 50,000 men under arms; but it is not yet quite certain whether Garibaldi is to have the undivided command of all these forces, or whether he will be under the orders of Gen. Fanti, who is still expected to exercise the highest military functions. Gen. Fanti, a native of Modena, is one of the candidates proposed by the Electoral Committee in that city for the representation of one of the metropolitan constituencies. Fontanelli and Malmusi, lately envoys from Modena to the Courts of Paris and London, are in the same list. Gen. Cialdini, whom his native town of Reggio offered to return as its representative to the National Assembly, declined the honor, with heartfelt thanks, on the plea that his military duties and his gratitude to his adopted country, Piedmont, prevented him from accepting the appointment. Cialdini is an aide-de-camp and a personal friend of Victor Emanuel II.

THE RECEPTION OF THE YOUNG GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY IN FRANCE—ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Archduke Ferdinand, son of the deposed Grand Duke of Tuscany, and in whose favor the latter resigned, has arrived in Paris *incognito*, and has been received by the Emperor with (according to one of the Government papers) "the greatest kindness." The *Siecle* says that he came unannounced, that he has come to implore the Emperor's protection, to plead extenuating circumstances in favor of his father's conduct and his own, and thus to show as much weakness after defeat as he made parade of hostility before it. There are persons who, in opposition to the *Siecle's* belief, say that the Archduke did not venture to come to Paris until he had ascertained that he would be well received, and they add that, with respect to the Duchies, there is a perfect understanding between the two Emperors. The friends of Italy are uneasy at the young Prince's presence in Paris, which, it is reported, he will prolong, and await here the course of events. It seems probable he may not have to wait very long before the occurrence of something important in Italy, the news from which country, brought us by telegraph to-day and yesterday, is of a nature to claim attention. Nearly at the same time that we learn the definite organization of the Central Italian military league, disposing, we are told, of an army of 40,000 men under Garibaldi, with Ulloa, Mezzacapo, Ribotti and Pinelli under his orders, we hear of the arrival of a British squadron off Leghorn. To this latter fact, however, little importance seems to be attached. The resignation of Cardinal Antonelli, of which there have been many rumors lately, extends, it appears, only to the office of President of the Council of State, and he remained at the head of the Ministry, in spite of the efforts lately made to overthrow him. Such, at least, is the purport of the latest intelligence here received. In Paris to-day it has been stated that the Emperor of Austria is getting very impatient at the delay in the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. It is known that this was the point on which he showed himself most tenacious at Villafranca. I am assured that the Emperor of the French has sent orders to Marshal Vaillant, who commands the army still in Italy, not to allow the troops to receive ovations from the Italians, but to maintain in all respects a reserved attitude. A Paris paper quotes a paragraph from the Turin *Indipendente*, to the effect that there had been some slight disorders in that capital, owing to French soldiers having seized and torn certain numbers of the *Fischietto*, containing caricatures displeasing to them.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

"Prince Poniatowski, Senator," says the *Messenger*, "has left Paris for Italy, charged with a special mission by the Emperor."

Chevalier Farini had quitted Modena for Parma, to accept the Dictatorship offered him. The Municipality issued a proclamation expressing their unanimous desire for this, and the population evinced great enthusiasm in anticipation of the event.

The Parma *Gazette* announces that the Government of the Duchy had given orders for the purchase of 4,000 muskets, and invited the officers and men of the corps of Riflemen of the Alps, who had disbanded, to take service under Parma.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* states that Cardinal Antonelli is now out of office, and that the official journal of Rome would shortly announce important reforms which the Pope had promised the Emperor Napoleon.

It is stated that although Cardinal Antonelli had retired from the Presidency of the Council of State, he retains the important office of Secretary of State.

The *Monitore di Bologna* publishes a decree declaring all the citizens of the Romagna, without distinction of religion, equal in the eyes of the law and in the exercise of their political rights.

Father Gavazzi had been preaching at Bologna.

The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post*, in a letter dated the 13th ult., says:

"Concessions of a more important nature than a mere change in the Presidency of the Council of State, or a complete transformation of the Council itself, are expected to be promulgated within a day or two. The Government printing offices in the Quirinal Palace are hard at work in the preparation of the long-desired *motu-proprio*, which is to announce to Rome and Italy the conditions upon which the Supreme Pontiff has consented to join the Confederation. The printers have been obliged to take an oath of secrecy, and every precaution is observed to prevent any revelation of the text of this document before the day of its publication, which is expected to be on Monday, the 15th; but rumors are of course afloat, and among other heads the most accredited are those of a general, but not quite unlimited, amnesty—administrative and financial reforms—an army of 25,000 men, 15,000 of whom in active service, and 10,000 in reserve for federal duty. The provinces to be divided into five legations having their seats of governments at Bologna, Forli or Pesaro, Macerata, Perugia, and Velletri, each to be presided over by a Cardinal with lay delegates. Nothing very much more extended than this can be hoped for from the Papal Government unless under greater pressure than the Emperor Napoleon appears inclined to apply just now, and therefore it is very probable that the above conjectures are not far from the truth."

UNION OF THE LEGATIONS AND THE DUCHIES.

Correspondence of the London News.

Florence, Monday, Aug. 15.

I have letters from Bologna which inform me that the loan opened by the Government of the Romagna has already yielded one million of Roman crowns—a wonderful result, if we remember, as my informant observes, that the Papal subjects never paid a penny to their Government unless it forced them with the sword at their throats. A decree of the Provisional Government, dated Aug. 9, enacts that "all citizens shall be equal before the law, irrespective of the religion they may profess,"—a measure which will call forth new invectives from the Pope, who will not fail to charge the framers of the decree with a "denial of the immortality of the soul." This edict of universal toleration, I am told, has given the greatest satisfaction, though the clerical party do not fail to raise a violent outcry against it. The people of the Romagna are now busy about their general election of representatives. A Committee is sitting at Bologna, with a view to influence the already willing multitude to vote for annexation to Piedmont. At the head of this Committee are the Marquis Pizzardi, Professor Ercolani, and Dr. Tacconi. No other Committee has been formed, and there also, as in Tuscany, public suffrage will flow in a pretty clear and unanimous stream. Far more certain is the harmony and accord of all men's minds in Parma and Modena, where union with Piedmont would be hailed as no less a material advantage than a national political blessing. What was the French Emperor about when he proclaimed that the wishes of the Italians should be consulted and respected? Could there be a shadow of doubt in any sane mind as to the result of an appeal to the public suffrage? And are French and English ready to sanction what the assemblies of these towns and States may pronounce? Or are their troops to tread down everything with their iron heel, and drive Italy back to the state of violence in which no human force will ever bring her to acquiescence?

THE QUESTION OF CENTRAL ITALY.

From the London Times.

In that Palazzo Vecchio of Florence which is so familiar to every traveled Englishman a scene is now passing well worthy to attract British sympathies. The noblest and the best reputed of the citizens of Tuscany are diligently employed upon precisely the same task which our forefathers undertook and accomplished 171 years ago. They have now, as England had then, a Convention Parliament. They may now reasonably resolve, as our Parliament resolved, that their sovereign, having subverted the Constitution of his kingdom, by breaking the original contract betwen King and people, having violated the fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, has abdicated the Government, and that the throne has thereby become vacant. This grave and deliberately-chosen Representative Assembly is now reënacting the part which was played out in these Islands at a crisis which was the turning point of our national fortunes. The sovereign power lies shattered about them; the very Hall in which they meet is without a master; they have nothing to destroy, but they have everything to construct. They are in every respect in just the same position as we were when the last of our Stuart Kings had thrown the Great Seal into the Thames and had gone to take refuge with the Monarch who was then regarded as the hereditary foe of the English people. There is an exactitude of parallel between these two historical events which well induce the Deputies now assembled at Florence to study the steps by which we on that great occasion advanced to a complete, a lasting, and an almost unique success. Nothing could be more deliberate and less governed by excitement than the proceeding by which England for ever changed the dynasty of her sovereigns. When the populace desired to precipitate events, and clamored for the immediate consummation of the Revolution, they were repressed as sternly, and the magistrates acted as vigorously, as if the King had still been at Whitehall. No mob was admitted to cheer and hiss, no popular violence was allowed to influence the acts of the Deputies, or to overbear the scruples of the hesitating Peers. The work was done, not by a violent demagogue like Lord Lovelace, but by shrewd, sagacious men, like Maynard and Somers. You may get up a capital street row in an hour, but nothing requires more deliberate counsel than the laying the foundations of a durable revolution.

So far as we can yet judge, the Tuscans appear to be following the spirit of the precedent which our history offers. We hear of no violent debates and no extravagant demonstrations. Not only is there no symptom of any such outbreak as that falsely reported by the Austrians to have occurred at Parma, and which occasioned so strong a momentary discouragement to the friends of Italy, but the whole populace appear to rely with confidence and in all security upon the Emperor of the French, and upon the moderation and firmness of their Representatives. Baron Ricasoli assures the Assembly that Napoleon III. has declared there shall be no armed intervention, and that the wishes of the country, legally expressed, shall be listened to. The Government of England has been appealed to by means of a Tuscan Delegate, and has naturally promised that all her influence shall be in favor of non-interference with Italian self-government. The Sardinian Commissioner was allowed to depart without any disquieting manifestation. The Assembly has placed the bust of the French Emperor in the beautiful hall in which they meet. But, with all this, the attitude of the Tuscans is firm and uncompromising upon the principal point which they have met to decide. They have formally decided that the dynasty of Lorraine cannot be recalled or received to reign again over Tuscany, and they have resolved that "it is the firm will of Tuscany to form part of the Kingdom of Italy under the constitutional sceptre of King VICTOR EMANUEL." Such is the position. Meanwhile, Central Italy is drawing together an army which, although too week to withstand any serious coercion, would be sufficiently strong to make coercion a great sanguinary scandal. Florence would only yield as Rome yielded, and the Emperor has promised that this chapter of history shall not be repeated. Upon that powerful and mysterious Sovereign the eyes of all the world are now fixed. His lightest acts are interrogated for some indication of his intention. He encourages and reassures the Tuscan Deputies, and Italy is radiant with joy; but he receives kindly and graciously the young Archduke of Tuscany, and Italy is plunged into despair. He is looked to as Gen. MONK was looked to, when all men were in suspense whether the General intended to restore the old line, or to set up the tottering Republic, or to seize the Crown for himself. There is VICTOR EMANUEL, the French Emperor's friend and comrade on the field of battle, who is very ready to put out his hand to grasp the crown that is offered to him, but who is not at present encouraged to make any sign. There is the young Grand Duke, who stays in Paris, waiting, at the Emperor's suggestion, to see what may transpire. There is also a certain personage who is now described to be discontented or disappointed, and whose enthusiasm for Italian liberty is said to have greatly cooled. Of these three it is probable that the first is only to be used as a threat; the second is to be accepted only in case of necessity, but, if that necessity should occur, then to be accepted handsomely; the third, sometimes supposed to be the desired candidate, is not to be rashly avowed, nor to be lightly abandoned. At present the tide runs so strong in favor of Italian unity that the oldest diplomatic heads are puzzled. We have been told so often that Milan could never look without jealousy upon Florence, and that both could never look without contempt upon Turin, that we can well imagine great diplomatists requiring a little time to rub their eyes before they commit themselves to a recantation of their ancient belief. Perhaps the Emperor of the French may suspect the permanence of this strong feeling for amalgamation, and may choose to test it by a little delay. While he mildly advises the restoration of the Grand Dukes by the mouth of his accredited agent, and while he gently represses that gravitation towards Sardinia, he leaves open a third alternative, to which it is just possible that the popular favor may at last turn. Thus a conjuror forces a card by rapidly withdrawing from the offering finger and thumb every card other than the one he destines to be taken; thus a gambling-house keeper makes the revolving ball in a roulette-box, after cannoning and rebounding from a dozen compartments which his secret spring has closed, leap at last into the number which alone he had left open.

At this moment, however, we believe that the Italians have their destinies in their own hands. NAPOLEON III. is not insensible to the public opinion of Europe. Even he cannot afford to close an epic so magnificent in its commencement by a ridiculous conclusion. The Emperor of the French very well knows that the words spoken on Wednesday night by Mr. COBDEN at Rochdale convey in simple language the universal feeling of this country with respect to the policy that must be pursued with regard to Italy. He knows that England will never be brought to sanction by a public act any settlement of Italy which is not made by the Italians themselves. He knows that an enterprise to force upon Italy, by the agency of the fifty thousand Frenchmen now there, or by connivance at an Austrian invasion, any other Government than that the people may approve, would be met by such universal execration that even the French army would feel a repugnance to execute such a task. If Italy be true to herself, and if the Tuscan Parliament exhibit as much firmness and perseverance as they have hitherto shown moderation and unanimity, their present decision will be the law of many future generations of Italians. If they do not know their own minds—if, when they cry VICTOR EMANUEL they mean Prince JEROME—if their constituents electing by universal suffrage, should differ from them in their views of what is good for Italy, and if it is upon the cards that the name of JEROME may leap from the ballot-box when that of VICTOR EMANUEL was expected, it would be hard to blame the French Emperor for interposing a little delay for the sake of such a result. Come what may, however, it is highly improbable that any force will be used, and Tuscany and Modena are themselves responsible for their future Constitution.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence—The Fate of the Duchies to be Settled Without Armed Intervention — The Army in Italy — The Question of the Fortresses.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Count LEO. THUN had declined to accept the Ministry of the Interior.

It was reported that the Emperor was getting impatient at the delay in the Ducal restorations.

The Minister of the Interior, Baron BACH, had been named as Minister to Rome.

There was a report that an Austrian *corps d'armée* was to be concentrated near Rovigo, on the road to the Legations and to Modena.

The official *Weimer Zeitung* contains a list of numerous promotions on account of the battle of Solferino.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 14th, states that there is some chance of Austria's abandoning all her possessions in Italy in return for a reasonable indemnity, which would enable her to retrieve her finances.

LOUIS BLANC DECLINESTHE INDULGENCE. BY DIPLOMACY.

A letter from Vienna says: "Some of the regiments of the army of Italy, which were to have returned, have received counter-orders, and will remain in Venetia. This has been construed by some as an intention on the part of Austria to make an armed intervention shortly in the Duchies; but information derived from a good source refutes any such intention on the part of the Imperial Government. The Imperial family of Austria shows the greatest sympathy for the deposed sovereigns, and is making every diplomatic exertion to procure their restoration. A second Councillor attached to the Foreign-office has left for Zurich, to stimulate the zeal of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries; and new dispatches have been forwarded to Count COLLOREDO on the subject of the measures to be adopted for effecting as soon as possible, the much-desired restoration of the Archdukes."

THE ARMY LEFT IN VENETIA.

A correspondent writes from Verona:

"The Government is occupying itself actively in organizing the second army, which is destined to remain in Venetia under the command of Gen. DE DEGENFELD. The Emperor has decided that Gen DE LEDERER shall be chief of the staff of that army, and that he shall reside at Verona, the general head-quarters. Two Lombard regiments, which were recently sent from Bohemia to Verona, have been broken up, but the soldiers, instead of being sent home, are employed in the execution of new fortifications around the fortress, and are paid for their labor. Some foreign journals have made exaggerated statements respecting the military forces which the Government proposes to maintain in its Venetian possessions. It should be understood that the day after a great war, which has profoundly moved passions and affected interests in all Italy, it is of sovereign importance to the Imperial Government to assure against the enterprises of revolutionists the peaceable possessions of the old kingdom of Venetia with all its dependencies and with its maritime provinces. But the Government is convinced that the second army, kept up complete, will largely suffice for that object, especially as Austria will never accord in any case to any power the right of placing a single soldier in the fortresses which have remained in her exclusive possession."

HOW THE FORTRESSES SHALL BE GARRISONED.

Another letter from Vienna says:

"Difficulties have arisen relative to the exclusive occupation of the fortresses of Venetia by Austrian garrisons, because, as that country is to form part of the Italian Confederation, the fortresses ought, it is said to receive a mixed garrison, and consequently that each of the States forming part of that Confederation ought by right to occupy with a certain number of troops the fortresses of Verona, Mantua, Peschiera and Legnano. This is the plan adopted in the Germanic Confederation, and it is on those bases that it appears to be wished to organize Italy. Such are the arguments brought forward, but, in my opinion, they are faulty in foundation, for a thing is supposed which does not exist. Fortresses are spoken of as federal ones without their having that character. Venetia will doubtless belong to the Italian Confederation, but the fortresses do not *ipso facto* become federal. They must, in the first place, be declared as such, and it cannot be until then that a mixed garrison can be thought of as is practiced in Germany for Ulm, Mentz, &c. In the present state of things, Verona, Mantua, Peschiera and Legnano are certainly fortresses on the Venetian territory, but they are Austrian. In the same way, Alessandria, although Piedmont is to belong to the future Italian Confederation, does not become a federal fortress, but remains Piedmontese. Otherwise it might be demanded that Alessandria, Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Piacenza, &c., should also receive a mixed garrison, and, consequently, one partly Austrian. The analogy with the Germanic Confederation has therefore become very defective, for, as I have said above, there is a difference between federal fortresses properly so-called, as Mentz, Ulm, &c., and those of particular States, which belong to their respective Governments although forming part of the Germanic Confederation. What would be thought for instance if Prussia were to be required to receive a mixed garrison of Bavarians, Austrians, &c., into her fortress of Spandau, and that solely because she belongs to the Germanic Confederation? If this question were to be started at the Conferences of Zurich I [illegible] myself well-informed enough to state that [illegible] DE COLLOREDO would only have to conform to [illegible] instructions to cut the matter short."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Speech of Mr. Cobden—Miscellaneous News.

MR. COBDEN AND THE NON-ELECTORS AT ROCHDALE.

Mr. COBDEN, M. P. for Rochdale, met the non-electors of the borough on the evening of the 18th ult., in the same marquee which was the scene of the previous *soirée*. The admission was free, and the place was densely packed by an audience, mainly if not entirely of working men. Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD were present, and the Mayor again occupied the Chair.

Mr. COBDEN said he considered himself specially at home when addressing a meeting of non electors, because the fundamental rule and maxim of his life had been to seek the benefit of all classes of the community, without distinction or difference. To non-electors the question of Parliamentary Reform was particularly interesting. He thought reformers had made a great mistake in their mode of advocating this question by lumping too many things together. He believed that they ought to commence with the suffrage first, and take the ballot, the distribution of seats, and other minor points afterwards; he himself had always advocated and voted for a household suffrage. It must be remembered that in seeking an extension of the franchise we should have to convince a tribunal which was now the representative of that body of the community which was already in possession of the franchise, and which believed that by extending the suffrage we should to some measure endanger the security and weal of the country. Now, he had always been a practical man, and he had endeavored to bring practical considerations to bear upon many questions which he advocated, so in considering the question of parliamentary reform, he should endeavor to show the middle classes and their representatives that it would be to their interest to extend the franchise beyond the present limited pale. He thought that it would be necessary to appeal to the instincts of selfishness in the enfranchised classes. It was said that if the people were intrusted with the electoral power they would not be able to take care of themselves. If this assertion was made in illusion to the ignorance of the people of this country, he would answer, that another reason why he advocated the extension of the franchise was that the richer and better educated of the community would be compelled to extend the means of education to their poorer fellow subjects, and in proof of this Mr. COBDEN cited the example of the United States. Another assertion that was advanced was that if the franchise was extended the influence upon financial affairs would be injurious, but if the result were that articles of large consumption, such as tea, sugar, paper, &c., were relieved of customs duties and other taxes, and if direct taxes were substituted for indirect taxes, he firmly believed that all classes of the community would largely benefit by the change. Now as regarded the character of the Reform bill that was to be—whilst he was in America Mr. BRIGHT made a series of orations on parliamentary reform, which for sustained variety and elcquence had seldom or never been equaled in this or any other country; and an American gentleman, after reading Mr. BRIGHT'S speech, had said to him (Mr. COBDEN) that reform ought to have been advocated before the corn laws were repealed, because now that bread was cheap, work plentiful, and the people comfortable, they would care very little for the extension of political privileges. This might be true in some measure, but there was unquestionably a feeling for reform in the country. He thought the measure proposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL was a very moderate one, but it would considerably increase the number of voters in England. Lord JOHN'S proposal was to give a vote to occupiers of £6 houses in the borough, and £10 tenements in counties, and he should feel it his duty to support the measure by all the means in his power. With respect to the ballot he was convinced that the first Parliament returned under a new reform act would at once proceed to introduce an act for voting by ballot; at any rate he thought it would be the wisest plan on the part of the reformers not to mix up the question of the ballot with that of the extension of the franchise. He was in favor of a redistribution of seats. Instead, however, of giving two members to a town, he would prefer to divide a town into wards, and give a member to each ward. In large towns, generally, one portion was inhabited by the richer class and another by the poorer, and such a plan as he had named would be a fairer mode of representation than the present system. Mr. COBDEN sat down amidst great cheering.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BRIGHT.

Mr. BRIGHT, after expressing his pleasure at hearing the lengthened remarks of Mr. COBDEN upon the subject of Parliamentary reform, proceeded to denounce, in the strongest terms, the policy which led to the wars at the end of the last and beginning of the present century. Those wars we owed to the oligarchy of this country, and to the oligarchical system of Government which then existed. He then reviewed the progress made in England since 1830, particularizing the benefits arising from free trade, the advantage consequent upon the formation of railways, the extension of colonies, and the discoveries of gold in Australia and California, and, beyond all, the abundant blessings which had sprung from the long duration of peace. In this career of progress the aristocracy and government had certainly permitted the utmost individual and personal freedom. But it was to the industry and intelligence of the people that we owe the great improvements to which he had alluded. To this people, improved and improving—this toiling, long-enduring and peaceful people—he wished to extend the privileges of the electoral franchise; and as the present cabinet had promised a Reform bill, he trusted that here, and elsewhere throughout the country they would receive a warm and hearty support.

The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman at 9½ o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The following relates to the offer of Mr. LEVER to charter the *Great Eastern* for £20,000 for a trip to America and back:

No. 11 KING WILLIAM STREET, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

SIR: Referring to the paragraph in your City Article of this date, wherein it is stated that a proposal has been made by Mr. LEVER, M. P., to charter the *Great Eastern*, I am desired to inform you that the Directors have declined the offer.

I am further desired to observe that the ship is not open for charter at present, the views of the Directors in reference to her having undergone no change since she became the property of this Company, as will be seen from the announcement in your advertising columns, fixing destination and date of departure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. YEATES, Secretary.

It is announced that the ship will leave the Thames for the Nore on the 3d of September, and that she will proceed thence to Portland, Dorsetshire, from which she will make a trial trip on the 8th, to a distance, probably, of 500 or 600 miles. She will then be prepared to start on or about the 15th of September, on a direct voyage to Portland Me. On this occasion passengers will be carried at fares ranging from £18 to £25, (all first-class;) and it is said that many applications for berth had already been received.

Another, and a later advertisement, makes a final point of departure Holyhead, instead of Portland.

The greatest difficulty anticipated in the first course of the *Great Eastern* is at the bend in the Thames, a little below her present berth, just before entering Blackwall Reach. At this point, the deep channel is barely wide enough to give her room to make the turn.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is reported that the Earl of ELGIN will be appointed to succeed Lord CANNING, who will shortly retire from the Governor Generalship of India.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, had been visiting the Portsmouth Dock-yard.

A warehouse in Liverpool owned by a Mr. RAYNER, and containing a large quantity of cotton, grain, &c., the property of different individuals, was destroyed by fire on the 17th, entailing a loss of about £30,000—mostly covered by insurance.

The second mate (JOHN W. MOODY) of the American ship *Mary*, arrived in the Tyne, had been found guilty of "wilful murder" by the Coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances attending the death of a seaman named DANIEL WITHAM, from ill-treatment. MOODY had been committed for trial.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 19th against Mr. JOHN EDWARD BULLER, of the firm of SMART & BULLER, Solicitors, London, who had absconded, with liabilities believed to exceed £100,000! He is said to have misappropriated large sums intrusted to him as a solicitor and trustee. Mr. SMART, his partner, is in no way implicated in the charges.

The Builders' strike in London still continued.

A report by the London District Telegraph Company shows that they are making good progress with their enterprise; 89 sub-district stations are to be ready for operation on Jan. 1. Over 116 miles of wire have been completed, and an additional 53 miles is in progress.

Cruelty on Board American Ships—The Case of the Mary.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

Mr. DANA, in his *Two Years Before the Mast*, gives us an account of the internal organization of the mercantile navy of the United States. It is not a very flattering one. The sailors in Mr. DANA'S day appear to have been exposed to extreme hardship and violence at the hands of their officers. They were a rough set, those old Yankee skippers; plain seamen who had risen from before the mast to be owners or part-owners of the vessel were the commanding officers. They appear to have united in their own persons the cupidity of the owner and the stern, hard ways of the ordinary seamen. A run down the seaboard of America and round Cape Horn to California constituted anything but a pleasant occupation for the crew. Mr. DANA gives us an idea of life in our own coal brigs with a drunken captain and an insufficient crew; but then his voyage lasted for years not for weeks. In the whaling trade it was the same thing. Things changed. The trade of the United States enlarged, the shipowning citizens of the model Republic were compelled to employ larger and more commodious ships for the purposes of their trade. They offered high wages to their seamen, and the consequence was they allured into the service men from every maritime nation. Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Hollanders, Spaniards, Portuguese, but especially Englishmen, sought and found employment in their service. The English sailor in all probability knew very little of the hardships to which he was exposing himself for a certain increase of pay. Although the ship had become better and the captains were not taken from the same low grade in society, the tyranny exercised upon the men has probably been greater than under DANA'S rough-and-ready system. In no service in the world do we hear of such outrageous cruelties as on board the American ships. There seems to be a total absence of sympathy between the masters and the men. One would have expected that in a country which prides itself upon the equality of all before the law there would have been less sternness in command, more readiness in obedience. How is it that the very reverse is the case? A seaman is sure of better treatment under any flag than under the democratic "Stars and Stripes." The reason we take to be this—that the native born American, if he goes to sea at all, does so at an early age, and almost from the first as master, not as man. He must ship as skipper, or the trade is not worth looking at. The working of the ship must be done by aliens and foreigners. The slaveholding spirit of the States come into play; the master is the slave owner and the seaman the slave. The same harsh, unsympathizing feeling which keeps the white man and the negro apart poisons the relations at sea between the American captain and his crew. They are his "hands," just like the negroes who are set to pick the cotton or dibble in the cane-grounds. Nay, the case of a seaman is worse, for the master, at least, has a property in the slave, while with the voyage the relations between the master and seaman are ended. There has been so much play of muscle, so much money paid down—it is a bargain performed, and there an end.

A very sad illustration of what we have been saying was brought to light the other day in North Shields. DANIEL WITHAM had joined the *Mary* of Bath, (United States,) at New-Orleans, on the 21st of May. The vessel sailed from that port the next day. The second mate, an American, JOHN W. MOODY, seems to have taken a dislike to the unfortunate man from the first, and to have treated him with great violence during the voyage. The vessel arrived in the Tyne on the 31st of July, and went into dock to load coals. On Thursday, the 11th of August about 2½ o'clock in the morning, the final catastrophe occurred. It had become necessary to shift the position of the ship to the other side of the dock, and MOODY went below to call the hands for that purpose. WITHAM was in his berth; the mate tried to drag him out, and began swearing at him and abusing him. At last the seaman got upon deck. The mate looked about among the chains, with a lantern in his hand, to see if he could find something with which to strike him. Poor WITHAM said, "Do you intend to use the steel knuckles again?" MOODY replied, "I will not use my bare hands to a sailor." By this time MOODY had got an iron bolt in his hand about three feet long. There seems to have been little or no exasperation about his proceedings; he deliberately put his lantern on the rail, and, using both hands, struck WITHAM on the head with the bolt. The sailor fell down on the deck as if dead. To conclude this part of the story, he was removed to the shore in the course of the morning, and there died in consequence of the blow he had received. We have now to show that the second mate did not stand alone in his brutality. After he had struck the fatal blow he walked to the poop, the lantern in one hand and the bolt in the other, and told the first mate what he had done. They talked the matter over, and by one or other of them the bolt was cast overboard, as though to destroy this link in the evidence. It was caught, however, in some mooring chains, and was recovered by one of the seamen, who gave evidence at the inquest. The chief mate was told the man was dying, but he refused to assist him. The master was then informed that the man had not five minutes to live. He also, after conversing with the two mates, took no further notice of the affair, but went into his cabin, and did not come out again until 9 o'clock. WITHAM lay insensible on the deck all that time. The master would not send for a surgeon, but at last, at 11 o'clock, two of the seamen went ashore, and acquainted the Superintendent of Police of the occurrence. A surgeon was sent up to the ship, the man was taken ashore, and soon after died, as we before said. The case appears to us to be one of the most deliberate and cold blooded murder. We trust that the Home Office will undertake the prosecution, and secure the attendance of all the necessary witnesses.

Loss of an American Ship by Fire.

Advices to the 27th of June report the total destruction of the American ship *Josephine* by fire, in the harbor of Port Louis, on the morning of the 22d of June. The *Commercial Gazette* of Port Louis, (Mauritius,) of the 22d of June, contains the following particulars: "The *Josephine*, of 947 tons, from Akyab for orders, put into this port on the 20th inst., to repair damages. She left Akyab with 1,800 bags of rice, some of which were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. At the time of the accident, there were about 1,400 or 1,500 bags in the hold. Since her arrival here there has been a gang of men at the pumps night and day. About a quarter to one this morning (June 22d) one of these men at the pumps smelt something burning, and reported it to the men in charge of the deck, who, on perceiving smoke coming out of the fore-hatch, immediately called the master and chief mate. The master ordered the fore-hatch to be opened, and water poured down on the cargo, but the smoke came up in such immense volumes that the hatches were ordered to be closed; this, however, was found to be impracticable. The fire and smoke raged so violently that in thirty minutes after the alarm was given all attempts at saving the ship, or even personal effects, were obliged to be abandoned, and all hands were compelled to go forward to the bows, where an attempt was made under the direction and assistance of the captain, to scuttle her; but this proved ineffectual, and at the expiration of two hours the vessel had to be abandoned, the captain being the last man to leave the ship. Several of the boats from the ships at anchor came to render assistance as soon as the alarm was given, and in two hours afterwards the harbor authorities were on the spot, and took the management of the burning ship, which was fortunately to leeward of the other shipping. She was eventually got clear from her moorings, and hauled away from the rest of the shipping by a steam-tug, and stuck upon the reef. This was fortunately done without accident to life or limb, although the service was a very perilous one, from the falling timbers and spars, neither was any damage done to the shipping. Steam was got up on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Union*, and she was run ashore on the mud to keep clear of the fire." The *Gazette* adds: "The *Josephine* put into this harbor about two years since, having on board a similar cargo, and leaky. She was then put on the slip and repaired."

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKTE.

The funds had been generally firm and steady. Consols closing on the 19th at 95⅛@⅜ for both money and account. Money was easy and in abundant supply. The returns of the Bank of England for the week exhibit a further decrease in the bullion of $222.741.

Bar silver is quoted by BARING Bros. at 5s. 1⅞d. Dollars at 5s. 0½d., and eagles at 76s. 3d.

LATEST.

The *Daily News'* City article, under date Friday evening, says: "The funds showed increased strength to-day, and closed at a fresh improvement of ⅛ per cent. The dealers are short of stock, owing to the continued absorption by the public, and the investments by the Government broker have a certain effect. Money on consols is consequently worth only 1 per cent per annum. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange increased firmness prevailed. The best bills are in readily taken in Lombard-street at 2⅜ per cent. The foreign exchanges, this afternoon, were generally steady.

There were no transactions in Bullion at the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* City article, dated Friday evening, says: "The English Funds have shown increased firmness to day. For the present the purchases of the Government on account of the Savings Banks appear to exercise the principal influence"

In the Discount Market the rate has receded to 2¼ ℔ cent. for the best paper not having more than two months to run.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* thus speaks of the market for Cotton: "The same dullness which prevailed last week has continued throughout the present, and the daily sales for consumption have been on a limited scale. American descriptions have been selling at ⅛d. decline for the cleaner and better qualities, but in all sandy or dusty descriptions, a greater decline has generally been submitted to." The sales of the week are 33,970 bales, including 3,740 American on speculation, and 4,000 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) was dull but steady, and the sales were estimated at 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The official closing quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans........8d. ...Middling..........7d.
Fair Mobile..........7⅞d....Middling..........6¾d.
Fair Uplands.........7⅝d....Middling..........6 13-16d.

Stock on hand estimated at 657,950, of which 588,530 are American.

At Manchester the market is quiet and rather weaker but without much change. India goods and Yarns have, however, slightly given way.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report harvest-work making very satisfactory progress, and the grain trade generally quiet, but without variation. Flour in this market quiet and unchanged. American, 10s @12s. 3d. Wheat in fair demand, and for French Red the turn dearer. Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 2d.; White, 9s.@9s. 6d. Corn freely offered, and difficult to sell, at previous prices. Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report a decline in Corn, under large arrivals at ports of call.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, reported continued depression in Beef, and holders anxious sellers at lower prices for inferior. Pork lower, and tending downward. Holders pressing on the market, at 57s. 6d., ex-quay. Bacon dull, and 1s @2s. lower. Lard quiet but steady, at 55s.@57s. Tallow dull and rather cheaper.

PRODUCE—Ashes easier; Pots. 27s.@28s. 6d.; Pearls, dull at 29s.@29s. 6d. Sugars dull and 6d. lower for common. Coffee steady, but nothing doing. Rice inanimate. Bark quiet. Sales of Baltimore at 7s., and Philadelphia at 8s.@9s. 6d. American Linseed Cakes £9@£9 6d. Jute in good demand, and in some cases 10s. dearer. Cod Oil rather lower. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Olive Oil held for an advance of 10s.@20s ℔ ton. Resin steady; common, 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d.; medium, 4s. 1d.@5s; fine, 10s @16s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s.@34s. 6d., closing sellers at 34s. Tea without material change.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the Corn market without improvement: White American WHEAT, 42s. @45s.; red 40s.@42s.; FLOUR, 20s @23s.; IRON steady at £6 2s. 6d.@£6 5s. for Rails, and £6@£6 2s. 6d. for Bars; Scotch Pigs quiet at 53s. SUGAR dull and 6d. cheaper for low and middling qualities. COFFEE very firm and in some cases rather dearer. LINSEED CAKE quiet: New York barrels, £9 15s.; Boston bags, £9 7s. 6d @£9 10s. FISH OILS quiet; Sperm, £91@£92. LINSEED steady and in limited supply, at 29s. RICE unchanged. TEA dull; Common Congou, 1s. 3⅛d.@1s. 3½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE offered at 35s 6d.@35s. for American, in casks. TALLOW quiet at 55s. for P. Y. C., on the spot.

HAVRE MARKET.

Week ending Aug. 16 inclusive.

COTTON dull and tending downward. Sales of the week, 4,700 bales at 113f. for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and 106f. for *bas*. Stock in hand 82,000 bales. Advices from the manufacturing departments are encouraging. WHEAT firm and dearer under short supplies. ASHES dull but unchanged. COFFEE quiet but firm. OILS without demand. RICE in fair demand, owing to reduced quotations. No demand for Carolina, and the stock on hand trifling. SUGAR slightly lower. TALLOW and LARD neglected and nominal. WHALEBONE heavy.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Dull Times in San Francisco—Clippers in Port—Horace Greeley—Political.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

I should not address you a line to-day except to tell you that there really is no news of importance from this side of the Continent. Indeed it has been insufferably dull here during the last few days, so far as *events* are concerned. Our wharves, however, present a lively appearance, lined as they are with clippers discharging their cargoes of goods that we don't need and cannot consume for a long time to come. An intelligent gentleman who watches the market closely, with a view to speculation, estimates that of sugar, for instance, there is enough now in market to supply us for two years to come. He arrives at this result very fairly, by taking the Custom house statistics of sugar arrived here during the last few months, and deducting from the footing a liberal amount for consumption to date. Will not Eastern shippers for the California market bear facts like this in mind, and not persist in ruining their fortunes and then charging the account against us.

HORACE GREELEY speaks at Stockton to-night, and goes to-morrow to see Col. FREMONT. The Printers' and the Mechanics' Institute of this city, are making arrangements to receive him and entertain him while here. A Committee of the citizens of all parties are also arranging for his reception as a public guest. The latter body, at the suggestion of Mr. SIMONTON, Editor of the *Bulletin*, contemplate making a great Pacific Railroad mass meeting the chief event of this reception, and dispensing with all the usual forms of lionizing "heroes."

The Republicans of San Francisco have nominated H. L. DODGE and JAMES M. TAYLOR for election to the State Assembly. TAYLOR was a member of the last Legislature. DODGE is a merchant of this city, and formerly from Burlington, Vt.

The Nevada *Democrat* says that J. FRANKLIN, a workman on the Magenta (?) Aqueduct, in its County, was fatally injured on 30th July. He was working on the ground, and 125 feet above him on the aqueduct a German was at work with a carpenter's chisel. The chisel slipped out of the handle, and in falling struck a brace which threw it off at an angle and gave it a rotary motion, and as it came down the shank struck FRANKLIN just back of the left nipple. The chisel lodged in the wound, and was pulled out by the men present. There is no hopes that he can recover.

At Indian Creek, near Yreka, on the night of 31 August, P. A. OLMSTEAD was dangerously stabbed in the left breast by THOMAS GRIFFITH. OLMSTEAD is said to be the aggressor, having beaten GRIFFITH badly. GRIFFITH gave himself up to the authorities. OLMSTEAD is in a critical condition.

The body taken from the water, near Pacific street wharf, on Thursday, has been identified as that of JOHN W. WALSH, a native of Boston, and aged about 25 years. The deceased had been employed as a deck hand on the coast steamers. A letter from his family in Boston, mentioning persons living in this city, led to the recognition.

Among the cargo of the schooner *Queen of the Isles*, which will sail to-day for Mazatlan, is a large amount of ammunition of war and army supplies bought in this city, by an agent of PESQUIERA, Governor of Sonora. Among other articles of her cargo is the old iron gun used by the Vigilance Committee of 1856, which has been rebored and put in fine order. There are also two Paixhan guns which were shipped to this State from the East, and four howitzers cast at DONOHUE'S foundry in this city. The big brass gun which was lately brought from Mazatlan is about to be melted up and probably recast into smaller guns. PESQUIERA is in the Liberal interest.

Divorces have been granted in Sacramento, in the case of WM. CARROLL *vs.* MARGARET CARROLL, and in Stockton, in the case of ELIZA TRUM *vs.* CHARLES TRUM

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Active*, Capt. ALDEN, after completing the survey for a breakwater, left Cresent City on the 2d of August for the North.

The Indians in Humboldt County are again becoming troublesome. The house of PETER DONNELLY, on Yager Creek, near its junction with Van Duzen, was entered on one day of last week by Indians, and robbed of everything valuable in the house, amounting in value to about $200. Some ammunition was also taken.

The house of C LUTHER was also robbed at about the same time by Indians—taking blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, tools, ammunition, &c.

On Lower Mattole, last week, the Indians killed two heads of cattle, and wounded some two or three others, and are generally assuming a hostile position in that vicinity. There are now two droves of cattle *en route* for the south part of the county from Trinity and Siskiyou counties, amounting in the aggregate to some six hundred head.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

RAINY AND SICKLY SEASON—DESPERATION AND HARD SWEARING AMONG THE EMPLOYES—ROBBERY OF THE CALIFORNIA MAIL—NEW RUMORS, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MINATITLAN, Mexico, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

Since my letter of the 4th July, there has been little to vary the uniform monotony of our affairs. The entire population may be said to be, like the affairs of the Tehuantepec Company, in a state of suspended animation. They live in hope, which, I regret to say, has been so "long deferred" it has made many "sick," and not in heart only. The present is the sickly season on the Isthmus, and most of the unacclimated are down with the fever of the country. It rains almost incessantly during the day time, and throughout the night it pours. Of course, our town and its surroundings are pretty well submerged, and traveling, except by the river, upon the steamboat and other floating craft, is attended with difficulties. Those who have traveled on foot across the Isthmus of Panama in August, can understand the condition of our roads. There are but few Americans left here, and out of the whole number, not five, I am quite certain, have money enough to pay their passage to New-Orleans. Their condition is truly pitiable, for only such as have been in the employment of the Company have heretofore been entitled to a passage on the mail steamer to New-Orleans.

The parties now running the steamer being those who became bonds for the fulfilment of the mail contract, do not recognize their obligations to take away such Americans as have been enticed here by various motives, and who are now without the means to get away. Monday, the 15th, was very hot, the thermometer rising to 124° at noon, out of doors, and to 90° in the shade. The only business doing is the occasional shipment of a cargo of mahogany by Capt. MALONY or Consul ALLEN. The work on the ship *Hidalgo* is progressing, and when she is completed she will be sent to New-York, probably for sale.

It was expected that Mr. ALLEN would come down by the *Habana* with money to pay off those who have worked for the Company. The steamer having arrived, and brought neither ALLEN, money nor any good news, the usual paroxysm of disappointment has taken possession of the expectants. Our army in Flanders never began with "Los Americanos" here in swearing. In fact, that practice has been reduced to a kind of science, and it is well for the peace of mind of certain parties that the imprecations of these poor devils can neither be heard or realized by them. They will attach property and get what they can. The rumor came down here from the City of Mexico yesterday, that Mr. JAQUES, of the firm of JAQUES & Co., of that city, in conjunction with Mr. HARGOUS, of New-York, had obtained from the Tehuantepec Company a cession of this transit. As JAQUES was employed some two years since by the Mexican Government to survey this Isthmus, and then obtained large concessions of land, the story was pretty generally believed, the wish, no doubt, being father to the thought. Should the statement prove to possess any truth, we shall expect soon to see MCLEOD MURPHY down here, with "means" and appliances to permanently open the route.

The steamer *Suchil* has just come down, after an absence of only 28 hours, being the shortest trip she has ever made. She brings four through passengers and the mails, the one being robbed and the other cut open—the mails, not the passengers—by thirteen armed men, reputed to belong to the Church Party, who were in search of certain dispatches supposed to be on their way from Acapulco to the Liberal Party. The robbers found a daguerreotype of a young man, which was on its way for the admiring gaze of some young lady down East. This was pocketed, probably out of spite to "*los Yankees*," and after taking from one of the passengers a purse containing one dollar in money, they allowed Uncle Sam's letter bags to pass. We are, of course, looking for some naval demonstration here immediately, to avenge this insult to our national dignity. (?) Among the other items of news by this arrival, is the report made by the mail agent, that Capt. HUDSON, of the *Oregon*, stated to him that he was instructed to make arrangements to continue to call at Ventosa for the mails, after the expiration of the existing contract. The report is supposed to indicate the probable renewal of the mail contract with some parties, perhaps the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, over this route. The whistle of the steamer is heard, and I must close with,

ADIOS.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science holds its anniversary meetings this year at Aberdeen. The first meeting will be opened by the Prince Consort, as President of the Society on the 14th of September; and His Royal Highness has, we understand, expressed his intention of being present during the business of the first two days. Arrangements have been made for holding an exhibition of ancient relics, representative of historical facts and geological remains connected with the North of Scotland; and several concerts are to be given in the new Music hall, which is to be opened on this occasion.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Important Letter from the President of the Panama Railway Company to the British Packets' Contract Committee.

The following communication has been addressed by Mr. HOADLEY, President of the Panama Railroad Company, on his recent visit to England, whence he has just returned, to Mr. COBDEN, Chairman of the Packets' Contract Committee of the House of Commons:

SIR: Having learned, through a member of your Committee, that you have expressed a wish to receive information from me in relation to the Isthmus of Panama, as one of the routes now occupying the attention of Her Majesty's Government for communicating with British possessions in the Pacific, and especially Australia, no apology is necessary for addressing you this letter.

It would have been more agreeable to me and I think more satisfactory to your Committee, could an opportunity have been afforded me of submitting to them in person such evidence as I may be able to furnish. In a written communication, without any hints from the Committee to guide me in the topics adverted to, I may give what will be deemed undue prominence to some, and wholly omit others which may be considered important. But I proceed to comply with your wish in the best way I can; and I do so with the more pleasure because my relations to the Panama Railroad Company during the last six years have been such as to enable me to speak intelligently of some matters concerning which I find erroneous impressions generally prevail in this country. Indeed, I may be pardoned for saying, nothing struck me with more surprise on my arrival in England than the ignorance exhibited in certain quarters, where accurate knowledge should have been expected, as to the character and condition of an enterprise which has reduced the time between London and Vancouver from an average of five or six months to less than forty days, and shortly to be further reduced so as not to exceed thirty days. On one occasion I was asked by a gentleman having large interests in British Columbia, how soon the Panama Railway would be completed!

The Panama Railroad, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was opened from sea to sea in January, 1855. In the following month, passenger and freight trains were fully organized, and since that time the service of the line has been conducted with a regularity and success surpassed by few railways of England or the United States. The length of the railroad is 47⅞ miles, extending from the City of Aspinwall, (Colon,) the Atlantic terminus, to Panama, on the Pacific. It has been built in the most substantial manner, at a cost of eight millions of dollars (£1,600,000;) and, notwithstanding the character of the country through which it passes, and the excessive rains it is exposed to for several months in the year, has acquired a solidity and firmness fully equal to that of any similar work with which I am acquainted. Following the course of the Chagres River for the greater part of the first 25 miles, and crossing the Cordilleras at an elevation of only 253 feet above tide water, no heavy grades are encountered, the greatest being one, for a short distance only, on the Pacific slope of 60 feet to the mile. It therefore seems superfluous for me to add that the railroad is competent to perform any kind of service that can ever be required of it. This is fully evinced by the experience of the last four years. Not only have the ordinary descriptions of merchandise been constantly transported over the road, but also articles the coarsest and heaviest, such as coal, timber, guano, munitions of war, ores, heavy machinery, (in one instance a light-house,) whale oil, &c., together with every variety of Pacific produce, such as coffee, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, Peruvian bark, &c, &c.

The transit of the passenger trains connecting with the California steamers is made in three hours, the line being furnished with comfortable carriages, constructed with special reference to the character of the climate. The ordinary trains occupy about five hours in the transit, stopping at the several stations to discharge and receive passengers and freight. At Aspinwall there are four substantial and commodious wharves, where vessels of the largest capacity are moored to land and receive passengers, and discharge and load cargo. The harbor is one of the safest on the Atlantic coast, only one disastrous storm having occurred there for many years. The only inconvenience experienced is from the heavy swell which sometimes enters the bay during the Winter months, caused by the "northers" that sweep down the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, but which usually expend themselves before they reach the latitude of Aspinwall.

Owing to the high tides which prevail in the Bay of Panama, and prevent the construction of piers, except at enormous cost, the freight is for the most part landed and loaded by the use of lighters. These lighters, of which a sufficient number of large capacity are owned by the Railroad Company, are towed between ship and store by steam-tugs; and, as calm weather invariably prevails in the bay throughout the year, this service is performed without risk, and with a dispatch which renders it a good substitute for piers. From the first opening of the route throughout to the present time, the entire amount of reclamations for goods lost or damaged in the transit, notwithstanding the many thousands of tons transported over the railroad, is less than £1,000. Only one serious accident has occurred on the road during that period; and not a single case of illness among the passengers while making the transit, or caused by the transit, has been brought to my knowledge. The *employés* of the Company, and the residents on the Isthmus generally, are also remarkably exempt from disease; and I think I hazard but little in asserting that Aspinwall, whatever its character may once have been, is one of the healthiest tropical ports in the world.

Inasmuch as erroneous impressions in regard to this subject extensively prevail, I may be allowed to dwell upon it a moment. While the railroad was in process of construction, the mortality among the laborers on the line, especially among the coolies, was very great. But among the whites it was certainly no greater than has been generally experienced on similar works in the western and southern parts of the United States. And among these it was occasioned as much by the nature of their employment, in the swamps of the Isthmus, in upturning the virgin soil, and by their irregular habits, as by the climate itself. With the exception of an interval of some three months, a careful record was kept by the surgeon of the Company of the deaths among the whites, which amounted in all to only 293, running through a period of over five years. I am unable to state the number of this class of laborers employed on the work during that time, but it was not far from 5,000.

And it is an interesting fact that, although the yellow fever has sometimes been brought to Aspinwall by vessels coming from the West Indies, the disease has never spread among the residents, nor among the shipping, and at no time has it prevailed there as an epidemic.

Last year I had occasion to call for a special report from the Surgeon in chief, of the mortality among the employes of the Company during the preceding twelve months. He furnished a return for fifteen months; and although the average number of men on the line was nearly 1,100, the total number of deaths was only ten, not one from diseases peculiar to the climate.

The number of passengers conveyed over the road in the four years ending Dec. 31, 1858, was 121,820, most of whom were *through passengers*, between the Atlantic ports of the United States and California, and England, South America, California and British Columbia.

During the same period the amount of specie transported over the road was over $200,000,000. The precise sum was as follows: Gold, $171,157,421 28; Silver, $29,902,793 49. Total, $200,561,214 74. Consigned to the United States, $135,098 87; to England, $65,426,-120 87. The silver was exclusively for British account, having been brought to Panama from South America and Mexico, and most of the gold shipped to the United States found its way ultimately to the Bank of England.

During the four years already mentioned, there was sent over the road at least 55,000 bags of postal matter, not one of which was either lost or damaged; and so perfect have been the steamship arrangements on either ocean, that the arrivals of the mails going or coming by that route are looked for in New York or California on a given day with as much confidence as are the British mails by the Cunard steamers in England to the United States.

Every department of the Company's business has been steadily increasing from the first. The most marked change, however, is that which was naturally to have been expected, namely, in the merchandise traffic. Nothing can exhibit more strikingly the importance of this enterprise to the commerce of the two oceans than the fact that the productions of Central America and of the west coast of South America can be placed by the Panama route in the market for consumption, and those countries be supplied with the manufactures of Europe and the United States, in return, more economically to shippers and consignees than by the way of Cape Horn. This is especially true in respect to goods of medium and high cost, and the more valuable produce of the Pacific. If adequate facilities existed on the Central-American coast for the transportation of the produce of that country to Panama, nearly the whole of the crops of the present year would have found their way to Europe and the United States by the Isthmus. As it is, the principal part of the indigo and cochineal has taken that route, and in repeated instances they have been landed in England within thirty days after shipment at Guatemala and Salvador. The usual time round Cape Horn is four or five months.

As might be expected, this subject is very extensively attracting the attention of British merchants, who have a deeper interest in the matter than those of any other country. Nine tenths of the trade of the west coast of South America and of Central America is in their hands; and I learn from letters just received from the Superintendent of the Company at Aspinwall, that the large increase in the traffic of the railroad for the first six months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding months of 1858 consisted mainly of transportation for English account.

To meet the wants of this trade, there is no lack of facilities on the Atlantic side. In addition to the large steamers of the Royal Mail Company, which run fortnightly between Southampton and Aspinwall, a line of screw steamers between the latter port and Liverpool has been in operation for more than a year. There are also lines of sailing vessels regularly employed between London and Liverpool and Aspinwall, and although the facilities on the Pacific side are not yet sufficient for the trade, they are rapidly increasing. A new steamer, of large capacity, is now on the way around Cape Horn, to be placed on the line between Panama and the ports of Central America, to run in connection with one that has been employed on that coast for the last two years. And while writing this letter, I have received advices from Panama, that still another steamer will soon be required for the line. I have also just had information from Panama that two sailing vessels had arrived there from Payta and another from Realejo, all loaded with the productions of the country, to be sent across the Isthmus, and that one was also loading at the latter port for the same destination. I mention this simply because it is the first instance of the kind since the opening of the railroad, steamers having been invariably employed heretofore for the trade. And they still would be, the advantages of steam on that coast are so great, but for the want of a sufficient number. But this deficiency will soon be supplied.

The existing communications with the Isthmus, including those already mentioned, are as follows: A line of British Mail steamers twice each month between Southampton and Aspinwall, connecting with the British Mail line running between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at fifteen intermediate ports; an English screw steamship line between Liverpool and Aspinwall; a line of sailing vessels between London and Aspinwall; a line of sailing vessels between Liverpool and Aspinwall; a line of sailing vessels between Bordeaux and Aspinwall; a line of sailing vessels between New-York and Aspinwall; a line of sailing vessels between Bremen and Aspinwall; a steamship mail line fortnightly between New-York and New Orleans and Aspinwall, connecting with the California Mail steamers between Panama and San Francisco; a steamship mail line monthly, between Panama and San José de Guatemala, touching at five intermediate ports.

Other lines are projected to connect with the Panama Railroad, the most important being one in which the Collins steamships are to be employed, commencing in October next. These steamers have recently been purchased for that purpose, and are now being altered and arranged with special reference to the trade between New York and California—the Pacific service still to be performed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose success during the last ten years has been almost without a parallel.

Transient vessels now frequently visit both Aspinwall and Panama from foreign ports, besides numerous smaller craft engaged in the coasting trade.

The advantages of the Isthmus route over that of Cape Horn, and especially for the trade of the Pacific north of Panama, are clearly exhibited by the following facts. The average time between New-York and San Francisco during the last year has been:

Days.
Vià Panama, steam on both oceans............[illegible]
Vià Panama, sailing vessels on the Atlantic and steam on the Pacific............46
Vià Cape Horn, clipper ships............133

From the 1st of October next, the through time will probably not vary materially from 20 days, it having already been performed as quickly in several instances during the present year. Since the opening of the railroad, the United States Government has employed no other route for the transportation of troops from the Atlantic ports to California, amounting in all to some 4,000 or 5,000 men; and I have never heard of a case of serious illness on the part of any of the number. In two or three instances, bodies of from 400 to 600 troops have been landed at San Francisco with their *materiel* and appointments complete, within 30 days after the issue of orders by the War Department to make preparations for their departure. The Panama route is also constantly, if not exclusively, used by the United States Government for the transfer of sailors and marines between the United States and the Pacific Squadron, and for supplying the ships with provisions, munitions of war, &c. The great economy of this course, as compared with that formerly pursued, of dispatching men and supplies round Cape Horn, is found not only in the saving of money, but in the superior condition in which both provisions and sailors are placed on board the ships in the Pacific.

If I am not greatly mistaken, these facts furnish an important suggestion to the British Admiralty, and more especially as many of the articles consumed by the seamen of Her Majesty's Navy can be obtained more cheaply in the United States than in England, among which may be named beef, pork, rice, beans, flour, bread, &c.

But the suggestion, perhaps, is not needed, for already have several detachments of engineers, sappers and miners been forwarded from England to Vancouver's Island by the Isthmus route, one of them not long since under command of Col. MOODY, Royal Engineers.

I have alluded to the fact that the trade of Central America, and of the west coast of South America, is almost exclusively in the hands of British merchants. That of Austra is must also be mainly in their hands, and yet the trade between Australia and the United States is very large. During 1858, no less than 60 ships, registering in the aggregate 56,067 tons, and carrying not far from 1,000,000 tons of freight, sailed for Australia from the ports of New-York and Boston alone. Their cargoes consisted mostly of manufactured goods. In addition to these some six vessels sailed from Richmond and other ports in the same year, with cargoes of lumber and flour for the Australian market.

I might go on with similar statements to much greater length. And I might take occasion to express my views of the superiority of the Panama route over every other for the postal service between Great Britain and her Australian Colonies. And I might illustrate the advantages of the route by multiplying facts in regard to the trade with California—a trade in which England as well as the United States is so largely interested. But I feel that I have trespassed too long already and although no apology is needed for the communication itself, I beg you to accept one for not reducing it to shorter limits.

Before I close, however, I think it not only proper, but important, to make one statement more. It is that the Panama Railroad Company, in the rules it has adopted for the management of its business, makes no distinction between Governments, corporations or individuals. The terms fixed for the conveyance of passengers, for the transportation of mails, treasure and merchandise, and for every kind of service it undertakes, are the same to all. The Railroad is open to all, and all who may find it for their interests to do so, are invited to participate in its benefits, in the conviction that preference will be shown to none.

And her Majesty's Government may rest assured that, in considering the question of employing the Panama route, for any purpose whatever, it will be put on the same footing in all respects as that of the United States. I am, Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant DAVID HOADLEY.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 1856.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, my attention has been turned to a paragraph published in the London *Times* stating the discovery of coal in Vancouver's Island.

This may be regarded as of greater importance than would be the discovery of additional gold mines in that region, so essential is cheap fuel to Steam Navigation. Heretofore, the price of coals at Panama and ports north has averaged about £4 per ton. D. H.

Vermont Universalist Convention—Worship on a Mountain Peak.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIVER SIDE, Ludlow, Vt., Monday, Aug. 29, 1859.

The Vermont State Convention of Universalists has just concluded its annual session at Stowe. It was remarkable on many accounts and interesting to the highest degree. After hearing the various reports and transacting the usual business in the village, the whole assemblage adjourned for worship to the *nose* or summit of Mansfield Peak. This is the highest point in Vermont, and the view from its summit is called by unfashionable tourists the most beautiful and extensive in New England, excelling even Mt. Washington. On the north may be distinctly seen Mt. Royal, just beyond Montreal, and from which the latter takes its name. A thick haze or smokiness, usual at this season, prevented a clear view of the White Mountains, owing to a certain degree to the fires which annually ravage the woodland of the intermediate country. But Mt. Mary and the higher summits of the Adirondack, with the silvery Champlain at their base, rose up in the west, full ten degrees on the horizon. Save these, New-York heights, and the higher summits of the Green Mountain range, the whole country presented the appearance of a variegated plain, although one of the wildest and craggy in the Eastern States. A sermon was delivered to an audience of *twenty five hundred* persons, by the Rev. WM. S. BALCH, formerly of your City, who alluded to a discourse which he delivered several years since before an audience on Mt. Lebanon, in the Orient. His remarks, which were exceedingly graphical and appropriate to the occasion, were based in this text: "O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into a high mountain: O Jerusalem, that bringeth good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up; be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, behold thy God."—*Isaiah 40, chap., 9 verse.* It was one hour in length, and heard with marked attention by the unusually large auditory. C. L. B.

Note from Ex-Judge Cowles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday I noticed an article entitled "The fees of Referees," in which Ex-Judge COWLES is substantially charged with extortion in regard to Referee fees.

Since my retirement from the bench of the Marine Court I have directed much of my time to the hearing and decision of Reference cases. The Laura Keene Theatre case, which is spoken of, was not tried before me, and I should not be responsible for the alleged extortion in that case. I have never, to my recollection, charged or exacted over $3 a meeting in any case, and indeed, considering the great number of meetings, the shortness of their duration, and the many adjournments which occur in almost every case, I consider the aggregate amount at $3 a sufficient compensation.

I have committed myself to this doctrine, and so universally practiced upon it that it is especially annoying to be hourly taunted as being guilty of this offence.

If in your article you do not allude to me, I trust you will so far do me the justice to correct the error and relieve me from what I feel to be a serious imputation.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD E. COWLES,
Ex-Judge of the Marine Court.

ROOFING THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—On Friday afternoon several members of the Press, at the invitation of Mr. U. J. MARTINEAU, the contractor for the roofing, proceeded to witness the process. Ascending the roof of the ponderous tubes—which, by the way, is constructed of wood upon an iron basement—they proceeded along the narrow causeway that rests upon its summit out beyond the sixth pier, to where Mr. MARTINEAU'S men are engaged in tinning the largest roof in the world. About ten plates are soldered together, and by a peculiar process are nailed by strips of tin to the roof, having previously been tapped by ridges to corresponding strips of soldered plates. These ridges, about one inch high, extend from the top to the bottom or edge of the roof, and are so constructed that they expand or contract with the tubes upon which they rest. Another peculiarity in the process is that they are perfectly water tight, not a lap or nail being seen over the whole extent of the roof. Mr. MARTINEAU will use about 1,400 boxes eider bed plates, each box containing 112 plates. A great number of tradesmen, many from the United States, tendered for the work—but the report of the engineers, after witnessing the peculiar advantages of the "standing-groove" roof, awarded the undertaking to Mr. MARTINEAU. The locomotive, a small one, employed in conveying the iron plates to the workmen in the tube, passed through before the writer had left the roof. There was scarcely any vibration perceptible; nothing but the rumbling sound occasioned by the passage of a train through a tunnel. Workmen are now engaged in laying the heavy, solid, permanent track in the interior of the bridge, and taking up the old one.—*Montreal Herald, Aug. 29.*

SUICIDES IN AUGUST.

Another Chapter of Self-Murder.

On the 3d of August we gave a list of twenty-six suicides which had occurred in different parts of the country during the previous fortnight, and commented upon the alarming prevalence of the mania for self-murder. The record of similar occurrences for the month of August is very full. We gather the following as the results of a month; eight persons having committed suicide by poison; seven by shooting; six by drowning; three by hanging; others by cutting the throat; and two cases are reported from San Francisco. Besides these, some twenty instances of unsuccessful attempts are reported:

BY POISONING.

1. In Philadelphia, a young married woman, Rosanna Joy, residing in Pink-street, committed suicide by taking laudanum, and attempted to destroy the lives of her two children by administering the drug to them. The woman died, but the children recovered. One is an infant, and the other a boy six years old. Mrs. Joy's age was 25 years. She is supposed to have committed the deed in consequence of extreme poverty. She had been deserted by her husband, and having received a notice from her landlord to quit the premises she occupied, she expended her last penny in the fatal drug.

2. At Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14, a cabinet-maker, named John F. Winter, an Englishman, 55 years of age, took strychnine. He had been twice married, but lived unhappily with his last wife, and a separation had been mutually agreed upon the day before he committed suicide. Winter was a very respectable man, a church member, and leaves four children, besides his troublesome wife.

3. At Jersey City, an old lady, Mrs. Lucretia Bush, 70 years of age, disappointed about a certain piece of property, took laudanum one Sunday evening.

4. At Roxbury, Mass., Wm. C. Baxcett took an ounce of laudanum. He was a stranger in the place, and no cause is assigned for the suicide. He went into a store on Tremont-street and called for some liquor, stating that he was ill with the diarrhœa. The liquor was given him, and before drinking he turned the contents of a bottle into it. After drinking he sat down in a chair and made the remark that in ten minutes he should be a dead man.

5. At Dover, Ohio, Aug. 12, Thomas Wilson took strychnine. He was an Englishman, about 45 years old. He is said to have been destitute of money, and had experienced disappointment in finding favor for a new patented process for under-draining. To rid himself of his troubles, he procured opium and strychnine, and took the latter.

6. Another Philadelphian, a man named John J. Baker, a stone-dealer, doing business at No. 616 Noble-street, took morphine in his room at the Franklin House, and was found dead. He left the following unfinished letter, addressed to his wife, whom he had sent on the previous day to Elizabethtown, N. J., accompanied by her three children:

Dear Wife—This course pursued will institute a public inquiry, and that my nerves and Eye sight debars me almost altogether from giving this mode of explanation —Cannot proceed—Wind it up—Extreme embarrassment is the cause of suicide. You stand clear even in minutest degree of suicide. My idea is to quash all these at once with a drug. My religious sentiments have become within the last year wonderfully changed. I used to believe in Hell-fire and damnation to destiny. I never saw a Universalist Book or Creed or Theory ———

The letter was written on a half-sheet of foolscap, in a faint, obscure manner, with a hard lead pencil. There were one or two erasures—several words almost unintelligible—and the whole document exhibited signs of extreme nervousness. The handwriting of the letter was in striking contrast with that on the hotel register, which was clear, firm and manly.

7. At Newtown, L. I., Sig. Leone Corelli, an Italian music teacher, took morphine on the 6th of August, while temporarily deranged. Corelli was formerly an opera-singer; but lost his voice some years since, a calamity which produced a slight aberration of mind. A Boston paper, alluding to his death, says: "He was to have taken passage on board one of the steamers for Europe on the day of his death, he having procured a ticket for that purpose; but some little occurrence so disturbed his very excitable nature, as to induce him to take the rash step above named. His mind has long been wandering, and since he left Boston, some two years ago, he has been several time an inmate of an asylum for the insane, and this diseased state of the brain may have been the cause of this last act in his career"

8. At Chicago, Edmund L. Griffith, aged 40, baggage-master on the Illinois Central Railroad, ended his life with laudanum. He was respectably connected, and was formerly from New-York, where his parents reside. He leaves a wife and four children in circumstances of utter destitution. He was a man of good habits, as we learn, and esteemed by those who knew him. Some three years or more since he was the proprietor of a small country store in Lee Centre, in this State. In this business he failed, and his affairs, though not very extensive, were hopelessly involved, and, becoming discouraged, committed suicide.

BY SHOOTING.

9. At Philadelphia, August 27, a young man, named Edward J. Gross, 21 years old, shot himself in the head with a pistol, in consequence of mental derangement, induced by over-study. The *Ledger* says of him: "The deceased was a printer by profession, but was studying law during his leisure hours, and it is believed by his friends that too close application to his studies caused a temporary derangement, under the influence of which he committed the fatal act. He was a young man of excellent private character, and was apparently in the enjoyment of good health. He was unmarried. His parents reside out of the city—his father being a Methodist minister, stationed in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania."

10. At Norwalk, Conn., August 12, a young man a son of James Wiseman, only 18 years of age, shot himself with a pistol. He had just returned from Europe, partially insane.

11. At Galveston, the case of Thomas Chamberlain, already reported, was not dissimilar to that of Macdonald in this City, with the exception, that while Macdonald and Chamberlain both succeeded in committing murder, the latter only accomplished his suicidal intent. Chamberlain's paramour was a French Canadian, and an inmate of a house of ill-fame in Galveston. He killed her and then shot himself.

12. In Brooklyn, Aug. 20, Peter M. Golden blew out his brains with a pistol. He left a letter, charging upon his wife the responsibility of the deed of self-destruction. In this document he gave an account of sundry annoyances to which she had subjected him; charged her with ruining his business reputation and peace of mind, by standing in front of his store and informing his customers that her husband did not allow her sufficient money for her support; by threatening to leave him, and adopt an abandoned course of life; and by smashing his windows, and otherwise rendering existence a burden.

13. 14. In New-York, Aug. 21, a young man named B. F. Felt, shot himself because his wife had reproved him for drinking. The same week, a German named Preisser, shot himself in Howard-street for some cause unknown.

15. At Middleburg, Va., a negro named Charles, owned by Miss Elizabeth Moran, accidentally shot another negro, and instantly killed himself from remorse.

BY DROWNING.

16. A woman named Campbell, who lived in Hartford, is missing, and it is supposed that she has drowned herself. Some articles of dress, identified as having belonged to her, were found on the bank of the river. She had lived unhappily with her husband, who is supposed to be partially insane. In the pocket of her dress was found the following letter, addressed to her brother in Boston:

"Dear Brother—Take care of my children. God bless you. You were the only friend."

Some other letters were found torn up, but were put together and read. One was from a sister, apparently; all were fault-finding, and one threatening.

17. At Cincinnati, Aug. 24, a Swiss named John Stoll, just arrived from the Rocky Mountains, drowned himself in the Ohio River. It appears that he had left behind him a "sweetheart" in Switzerland, and that he had expected to have had $200 to take to her, but had been disappointed. He left the following letter addressed to her:

St. Louis, Aug. 19, 1859.

My Beloved—It is with the greatest sorrow I confess that I can no longer bear the burden of this life. I am the most unhappy of men. In the Rocky Mountains I had many adventures. I arrived from there on the 16th. I intended to drown myself on the boat, as I am followed by many enemies, who despise me. What misfortune! and how miserable is my fate! and how many dangers surround me!

I gave to Mr. C. Chouteau two large letters in explanation of what I am going to do, and a narrative of my adventures, and my last farewell to my beloved America. I have found in America many generous men, but most generous of all, Mr. Charles Chouteau. Oh, Heaven! I wish I could forgive my enemies. I wish I could give some more [better] explanation, but the public is not yet prepared. Therefore I prefer to die. How often have I prayed on my knees, and death looked lovingly in my face! I will not cut asunder the thread which binds me to virtue. I have written the whole to my brother, to whom I send my trunk and all my money. Time approaches; pain increases; farewell! Soon shall I have selected the best part. He who loves you too well.

JOHN STOLL.

18. At New-Orleans a German sailor, Henry Claussen, drowned himself while drunk. He was employed on the barge *Helena.*

19. At Cleaverville, Ohio, an Englishman named Samuel Ringer, a gardener, drowned himself in Lake Erie. He was married in Cleveland a few days before his death, but in a pocket of his clothing was found a letter written in the early part of June from a *previous wife* in England, which contained the information that his children were well, and that one of his sons had recently married. This letter he received, it is probable, subsequent to his marriage to a second wife, and it is presumed from all the circumstances which could be discovered that in a fit of remorse he had killed himself.

20.—A few days since, the clothing of an unknown man was found on the bank of the Niagara River, at Schlosser. Subsequently, a body was found near Youngstown, which was not indentified, but conjectured to be that of the person whose clothing was found above. It is now supposed that the man drowned was the Rev. Dr. McClung, a Presbyterian minister, of Maysville, Kentucky. Dr. McClung left home in an unsound state of mind, and a dispatch was sent to Niagara Falls, stating that he was supposed to be there, and desiring inquiries to be made.

21. A lunatic in New-Orleans, named Constan Courtaud, a Frenchman, 33 years old, committed suicide on the 16th August, in a singular manner. About 10½ P. M., he leaped out of bed, exclaiming that some one was after him trying to kill him. His wife tried to pacify him, but he burst open the door, rushed out into La Harpe-street, and threw himself into the gutter, which is about two feet deep, between Prieur and Johnson streets. His wife aroused another man in the same house, and they ran out and carried the lunatic in. Before they could shut the door, however, he broke from them, and again threw himself into the gutter. This time he clutched the weeds on each side so firmly that they could not tear him up, and he held his head resolutely under until he was drowned.

BY HANGING.

22. At Pittsburgh, Barbary McKelvy, aged 40, hung herself with a bed-cord, while insane. She rose in the morning as usual, assisted in milking the cows, and said she would go into the chamber and lie down and rest herself a while. She passed into the room, got upon the bed, fastened a bed-cord around her neck, and then to a spike in the rafter overhead, and sliding off broke her neck. She was found a few minutes after and cut down, but she was dead. The family are in easy circumstances and enjoy a respectable position in society.

23. At North Sandwich, Vt., Elder McGaffey hung himself. He was 40 years old, and was a respectable citizen. He had been for some time afflicted with fits.

24. At Sudbury, Vt., George A. Mietzke, Professor of Music at the Charleston Seminary, hung himself while insane. He was 25 years of age, and was well known in Vermont as a teacher of music.

BY THROAT-CUTTING.

25. In New-York, Mr. Noble Miner, an old resident of the Eleventh Ward, recently committed suicide by cutting his throat in the presence of one of his children. He was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

IN CALIFORNIA.

26. 27. The San Francisco papers of Aug. 8, just received by Overland Mail, report the following cases of suicide in that city: Dr. A. Spouzyk committed suicide yesterday at the Globe Hotel, No. 243 Dupont-street. He arrived here recently on the ship *Gray Feather*. He was accompanied by his wife, who is now living in the interior. It is stated that on the passage out he attempted suicide by taking a dose of opium......At a late hour on Saturday night, Aug. 6, a man, whose name is unknown, went to Cunningworth's drug store on Front-street, and wrote a physician's order for thirty grains of morphine. As the prescription was regularly made out, the apothecary unhesitatingly gave him the drug, presuming him to be a physician. The prescription was signed G. As the man left the store he was accosted by a person named Clark, who knew him by sight. Clark complied with his invitation to take a drink, and they went together to a saloon. He called for some beer, and the barkeeper observed that he took a paper parcel from his pocket and poured the contents into the glass. After drinking he said to the barkeeper, "I do not wish to die in your house," and thereupon walked over to the Philadelphia House, on Pacific-street, and sat down. Presently he fell from his seat to the floor, and, under the impression that he was intoxicated, the proprietor of the house carried him out and laid him on the sidewalk. It was soon discovered that he was dying, and medical assistance was called, but too late.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Unsuccessful attempts at suicide are reported from all parts of the country, in numbers almost equal to the aggregate of the foregoing record. We note only a few of these cases:

At Roxbury, Mass., Mr. John Hill, who resides on Smith-street, made an attempt on his life with a razor. He had partially succeeded, when his design was frustrated by his daughter, who secured the razor, thereby saving the life of her father. Domestic difficulties are assigned as the cause.

At Washington, Aug. 30, a man named Brown, who had been an inmate of the Old Soldiers' Home, but who had been discharged for drunkenness, called at a drug-store and asked for 15 grains of corrosive sublimate, 15 drops of muriatic acid, and 1 oz. of rose-water. He said he wanted it for a wash. It was given him accordingly, and he left the store, but returned in about half an hour, and throwing the bottle on the counter, exclaimed: "Save me, I have killed myself," and fell upon the floor.

At Louisville, Ky., a young, man named Geo. G. Holmes, called at a drug store for five cents' worth of laudanum, then walked to the soda stand, called for a glass of soda, put the laudanum into it, and drank it before he could be stopped. He then left the store, saying, "Good day," and instructing those in the store, if any one called for him, to tell them that he "had done it, and they needn't trouble themselves any further;" but was finally persuaded to return and swallow an antidote, which saved his life.

At New-Orleans, a woman named Mary Russell a patient in the Charity Hospital, formerly from St. Paul's, Minnesota, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the side with a pistol. She said she had concealed the pistol to kill her seducer, but failing to find him, attempted her own life.

A deserted wife in Cincinnati took a large dose of strychnine, and left a touching letter, addressed to her faithless husband, but prompt remedies saved her life. Her letter was as follows:

Cincinnati, Aug. 23, 1859.

Dear James: I have just passed another night of torture and in the most heart rending agony. I see you going to destruction and I cannot live. I think how often I have pleaded with you to be truthful, and how you might have been happy with your family, without fear of that awful hell to which you have told me you were tending.

You have doomed me to this unnatural act by forcing from me what I have labored for years to retain; and not satisfied with that, you have treated me most cruelly, leaving me in delicate health to the wretched charity of a cold and heartless world.

James, I have written to you many times with a trembling hand, and my heart agonizing as though a hundred daggers were piercing it.

This is the last time I shall address you. I bid you farewell, and I hope you may live to repent of the crime you have compelled me to commit, and the sorrows you have caused to others

James, I beseech you to repent, and to seek that beautiful religion you once possessed.

I cannot close without saying to that gentleman—the physician whom ——— brought to my house—that I owe a thousand blessings for the kindness with which he spoke to me when he saw me in so much sorrow and trouble. I have waited a long time for you to redeem the promise you made to me the last time you were at home.

Oh, James, do learn to be truthful. May God forgive you for all the deception you have imposed upon me, and yet return you to the path of virtue you have forsaken.

The other cases of attempted suicide have no remarkable features; domestic troubles seem to have been the inciting cause in nearly every instance.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The McParlen Habeas Corpus—Application of Hugh McParlen.—The examination in this case was continued, and Mrs. Jane Duncan was sworn for the relator: I am a married woman, and reside No. 91 East Thirtieth-street; I am the wife of Francis Duncan, who has a brown-stone yard in this City; I know Mr. and Mrs. McParlen, and have known them for seven or eight years; I lived in their house in 1853; I rented a part of their house for one year; I did not remain but about seven months; I know Mr. McParlen's character for peace and quiet; he is a very gentlemanly and quiet man, or was so all the time I knew him; Mrs. McParlen is a very bad tempered woman; there was no peace for any one where she was, while we were there; she was always scolding her husband when he came to the house; she was always wanting money; and when she did not get it she would get much excited and use very offensive language to him; she was always abusing his friends, and called them very low; I never heard Mr. McParlen reply to her in similar language; he always remained quiet; she was always finding fault with my servants, and complaining of them to me, and all about nothing; she quarreled with her servant girl and threw the girl's clothes out in the yard; I put their clothes in my kitchen, and she abused me for that; these scenes were constantly occurring while we were there; at the end of the seven months or thereabouts, I had a conversation with Mr. McParlen about leaving; Mrs. McParlen had tried to push my door open, and had told people about the house that we were very low people; we left the house three days afterwards; Mr. McParlen was a good provider for his wife and family; he was even bountiful in this particular.

On cross-examination, witness said the house was then vacant, because, as she believed, of the acts of Mrs. McParlen; witness never quarreled with Mrs. McParlen; she could have had plenty of grounds if she had been disposed to have thus engaged with that lady; witness never saw Mr. McParlen give his wife any money for she was never where she had an opportunity.

Cornelius L. Purdy, sworn for the relator—I reside at No. 149 East Thirty-second street; I am a job carpenter; I knew Mr. McParlen very well, and did equally well know his wife about five years ago; I hired a part of their house; I hired it for a year in 1854, but only remained until the middle of April; they lived in the house at the same time; I know Mr. McParlen's character; he is a remarkably quiet and peaceable man, and always has been since I have known him; when in their house I took Mrs. McParlen to be of a quarrelsome disposition; I observed Mr. McParlen's treatment of his wife; I never saw anything but kind treatment while I was there; I frequently heard Mrs. McParlen talking in a very excitable manner, but could not exactly understand her words; I never heard any reply from him; I can relate a circumstance that occurred in the yard; my girl once complained that Mrs. McParlen and her girl had assaulted her, (my servant;) in the Winter my wife told me she could no longer live in the house; Mrs. McParlen found I was going, and begged me to remain; I told her it was impossible to remain in the house with her if she was going to quarrel continually with my family; she admitted that she was not of a very agreeable temper, but promised to do better in the future; whether she did or not behave better I could not say, but the complaints from my family came very thick afterwards; I once noticed a scratch on Mrs. McParlen's face; she told me she fell from a stool and hurt herself while putting up curtains.

On cross examination nothing important was elicited.

William Compton sworn for the respondent: I am acquainted with Mr. McParlen; I was acquainted with Mrs. McParlen before she was married; I became acquainted with Mrs. McParlen in Benson-street; I have met Mr. McParlen in that house; I think Mr. McParlen become acquainted with the lady who is now his wife at that house, but don't know; he was familiar with her; he frequented the house; reputation of the house was bad; the house was in Catharine-lane, and not in Benson-street; (both names have relation to the same-street;) a lady by the name of Russell kept the house—at least that was the name she went by; the lady present as Mrs. McParlen is the lady who kept the house under the name of Russell; I could not tell what Mr. McParlen's business was there; the house was furnished with plain mahogany furniture; I do not know the time they were married; I did not know whom he visited; I don't recollect going to any other such house with him; I used to see him in the house in Catherine-lane; I once saw him in bed with "Miss Russell," now Mrs. McParlen; this must have been eight or ten years ago; one James McCune, of No. 2 Washington Market, and one George Driscoll, who lives in Greenwich-street, near Hammond, used to go to the house in company with me.

Cross-examination—Since I have known Mr. McParlen he has been a peaceable man; I have not known of his visiting any house of ill-fame since he was married; about the same time that we visited Miss Russell's we went also to Mrs. Miller's—a house of the same sort.

Direct Resumed—I could not tell whether Mr. McParlen and his wife was the elder; I considered them both young at that time. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham

Nimrod Woodward et al. vs. Stephen Brooker et al.—Referred to R. C. Beamish to select a suitable person as Receiver, and take the requisite security and report thereon.

Matter of Joseph Delplat Fowler, a lunatic.—Order granted referring to Edgar Ketchum to report a proper person for Committee, &c.

Matter of James Bowden Fowler, an alleged lunatic.—Commission to issue to Edgar Ketchum, Louis J. Bellerie, and Frederick A. Putnam, M. D., to inquire, &c.

Conflagrations.

At Troy.—At midnight, Aug. 29, a fire broke out in the cellar of the building No. 417 River-street, Troy, which resulted in its total destruction, together with all its contents. The fire, it is thought, was the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by Hugh Rankin, Esq., and occupied as follows: The lower cellar by Mr. A. Linzy, who had stored there a large quantity of cider, vinegar, &c., loss about $2,000, no insurance; the next cellar floor and principal was occupied by Mr. S. Helmstreet, as a wholesale grocery and provision store; loss about $5,000; insured for $1,500. The upper part of the building was occupied by Messrs. Rankin and Aiken,—the former had a large quantity of wool and hides, and the latter a lot of rags, bales of cotton, &c., to the value of $4,000, and no insurance. Mr. Rankin's loss in wool, &c., is estimated at $55,000; insured for $30,000. The Manhattan and Market Insurance Companies of New-York had risks to the amount of $5,000 each; the Williamsburgh $3,000, Howard $1,500, Springfield Fire and Marine $1,500.

At Havana, N. Y.—At Havana, a destructive fire occurred. Aug. 24; loss, $40,000. It broke out in Skellinger's Block, on the north side of Main-street, adjoining the Canal, in Havana, Schuyler County, consumed the entire block and extended across the railroad, totally destroying Cook's Exchange Buildings, thus making a clean sweep from the canal to the Court-house, and leaving the principal business localities of the village in ruins.

Skellenger's Block was occupied by Skellenger's hardware store, the Havana *Journal* Office, John B. Look, proprietor; Look & Babbit's book and drug store; Corwin's boot and shoe store; Welch's boot and shoe store; Odd Fellows Hall; and Canal Collector's Office. Insurance on block, $3,000; on contents, $5,500. Look's loss on printing-office and bookstore will hardly fall below $4,000; total loss on block, above insurance, $25,000. The Exchange Buildings were occupied by A. Campbell, dry goods; Beeby & Estabrook, dry goods and hardware; Jacob Walker, dry goods; Geo. V. Hitchcock, dry goods; Miss M. Gregg, millinery; Dr. Grannis, dentist; Walker & Fitzpatrick, Contractor's Office, and J. B. Wilkins, Justice.

At Fairhaven, Mass.—The fire at Fairhaven, opposite New-Bedford, which was reported by telegraph a day or two ago, destroyed the dépôt of the Fairhaven Railroad. The loss was about $6,000, and is fully covered at the Conway Office and Charter Oak Office, at Hartford. There will be no interruption in the business. Preparations are making to rebuild immediately.

A Paris Hotel Desiring to be Placed Rectum in Curia.

We have been requested to publish the following note as an act of justice;—it explains itself:

Grand Hotel du Louvre,
Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

Mons Editor: Some friends have told me that a Mons. Fooler, who was an American Colonel and was in the war of Italy, has made an attack at my hotel because I do not subscribe for a paper published by a M. Getty, or Gayetty, in New-York. I do not know if M. Fooler is the editor of M. Gayetty's paper or not; but I beg you the privilege to say to your American people who honor my hotel with so much patronage, that I wish always to receive such papers in my *salon* as will give them most pleasure. I have already subscribed for the New York Times, the *Intelligence* of Washington, the *Herald* and many more. I do not know M. Gayetty's paper, nor what is its name. I have inquired of very many honorable Americans if I should take it, and every one of them tells me that M. Bennett's *Herald* answers the same purpose, and that so long as I get that paper I do not need to have M. Gayetty's also.

I hope the American editors who have copied M. le Colonel Fooler's very unjust attack into their columns will also copy this letter, and that the American people will know from it my desire always to provide for my hotel every comfort, both intellectual and physical, which they can wish for. If M. Gayetty will send me one or two of his papers, and they are discreetly worthy, I will subscribe for it.

I have the honor, Mons. Editor, to subscribe myself, your humble servant,

The Director of the Hotel du Louvre.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, there has been more activity in Wool. The demand has been more animated, from the trade and from manufacturers. The receipts have been decidedly less extensive, and the principal holders have not manifested any disposition to force their supplies on the market. Prices have been generally well supported, and, for some very desirable lots, rather firmer rates have been obtained. The total receipts of Domestic Wool have been 1,744 bales, including 863 bales by the Erie Railroad, 220 bales by the North River boats, 74 bales by the Hudson River Railroad, 233 bales coastwise from Philadelphia, 127 bales from Baltimore, 164 bales from New-Orleans, 35 bales from Matagorda, and 28 bales from Galveston. The total imports of Foreign Wool have reached 751 bales. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during each of the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31
Domestic, bales	2,199	1,410	3,762	1,744
Foreign, bales	1,317	326	923	751
Total, bales	3 516	1,736	4,685	2,495
Grand total in four weeks, bales				12,462

Sales have been reported here, during the week, of 200,000 lbs Domestic Fleece at, according to quality, from 35c.@55c., chiefly at 45c.@50c., with small selected lots at much higher figures; 50 000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 30c.@50c. for low No. 1 to choice extra, chiefly at 32c.@40c.; 30,000 lbs. California unwashed and washed, at 20c.@32c.; 20,000 lbs. Canada Fleece at 35c.@36c.; 150 bales Donskoi at 18c.; 50 bales East India, 70 bales washed Morocco, 40 bales Oporto, 100 bales Mexican, 760 bales Peruvian, 350 bales unwashed Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 30,000 lbs. Rio Grande, and 120 bales Cordova, all on private terms....Of the business in Wool, during the month of August, Messrs. Tellkampf and Kitching remark in their monthly circular that "the demand for Wool was less during the first and middle part of August than towards the close of it. Sellers, in general, showing more of a disposition to meet buyers, caused quite a number of important sales, and thus established not only firmer prices, but an advance in several kinds of both foreign and domestic Wools. The sales of our Native Fleece have been, as a whole, larger than expected, and a fair supply is arriving from the interior. Pulled Wool continues in good demand at our quotations, and holders are firm. Texas Wool has been selling at a slight advance, and the best descriptions are most in demand. California Wool is not moving at the prices it is held at, and must remain neglected so long as other Wools of better quality are offering at moderate rates. The common and low grades of it also suffer when in competition with low qualities of different kinds of Wool of better qualifications. Fine Foreign Wool has been quiet, with the exception of Cape Wool, the sales of which have been important, with an improvement in prices. Fine qualities, free of burrs, are in good request; but Mestizo is not active, because of its being more or less burry. Medium grades, without or with a few burrs only, are looked after, at a slight advance. Low Wools are, in some instances, held at higher rates, caused by the rise in the foreign markets. Holders are more firm than before, else the sales would have been much larger." In Boston, the demand has been fair and sales have been made of 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 394 bales Cape, and 140 bales Mediterranean and South American at full prices. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20, this year, reached 29,613 bales Domestic, and 33 713 Foreign, against 21,374 bales Domestic, and 12,430 bales foreign same time in 1858....In Providence, sales have been made of 45,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 30c.@55c.; 470 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 50c.; with 3,000 lbs. Foreign, at 26c.@31c. ℔ lb.... In Philadelphia, during the week, the demand has been good, and holders have exhibited increased firmness. Sales have been reported of 130,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, including 40,000 lbs. three-quarter and full blood, at 50c.@60c.; 3,200 lbs. half and full blood, at 45c.@46½c.; 5,000 lbs. quarter and full blood, at 45½c.; 10,000 lbs. common and tub-washed, at 37½c. @38c., all cash....In Troy, N. Y., 80,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece have been disposed of, at 36c.@54c., averaging a trifle over 51c. ℔ lb....No important transactions have occurred in other domestic markets....The Leavenworth and St. Louis papers report further receipts of Wool from New-Mexico.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, brings us mail advices from the principal English Markets to the 20th of August. These advices contain reports of the Foreign and Colonial Wool Sales, at London, to the close of business on the 19th. The attendance of buyers at each day's sales had been large, and all kinds of Wools had changed hands briskly at full quotations. Several parcels had been taken for export to the Continent. The sales had had the effect of restricting private business; yet prices were well sustained. The Wool Sales, early in the month, at Liverpool, having supplied the pressing wants of buyers dependent on that market, the subsequent transactions had been limited, but at very firm prices....At Leith, on the 10th of August, there had been sold at auction 3,600 bales of English and Scotch Wools—the sale of which was attended by a numerous company of British buyers, who competed vigorously for the lots offered, especially the half-breds and the better classes of white-laid Cheviots, which were well cleared out at an advance of about 3s. ℔ stone upon the prices realized at June sale, notwithstanding that the general run of the Wools was inferior in quality and condition to those sold in June....In Doncaster, during the season, there had been marketed 132,740 stones of Wool, as follows: June 11, 7,700 stones; June 18, 17,000; June 25, 26,400; July 2, 25,000; July 9, 17,000; July 16, 15,360; July 23, 12,480; Aug. 5, 11,800—making a total of 132,740 stones... In Bradford, and the other Provincial Markets, transactions had been light, yet prices had not varied....From Breslau, Prussia, we have accounts to the first week in August. "Business has been exceedingly lively, with a rising tendency of prices, and very extensive sales of all descriptions. It is very likely that this state of the market will continue, and even improve, as our home manufacturers, during the time of the Italian war, neglected to provide their wants, and a very great number of them is presently forced to purchase almost at any price. The chief demand prevailed for good Polish and Posen clothing wool, at from 76 to 86 thalers; do. refuse at from 65 to 72 thalers. Silesian fleeces at from 85 to 95 thalers; do. slipes at from 65 to 75 thalers and lambs' at from 90 to 100 thales. Besides a large number of country manufacturers, we had Berlin Hamburg, French and Switzerland wholesale buyers in the market, as well as many Netherland manufacturers, who all have been very active, and purchasing, together, a quantity of about 8 000 cwts. Fresh imports from Posen, Poland, Austria, and Russia at the same period have been likewise very important, and amounting to nearly 6,000 cwts."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 12,365 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,998 bushels Wheat, 18,412 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,864 bushels Oats, and 127 bbls. of Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 bbls. Montreal Pots, for export, at $5 43¾; 60 bbls. Pots, City inspection, chiefly at $5 50; and small lots of Pearls at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been decidedly most active to-day, sales having been effected of 8,000 mats Java, on speculation, at private bargain,—understood as including all of this description available under 15¼c.; 850 bags Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12½c.; 1 636 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; and 5,850 bags do., at auction, at 10¾c. @12¾c., averaging 11c. ℔ lb., and indicating a material improvement in the market.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, only 500 bales at unaltered prices.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales, to-day, of delaines, silks, ribbons, and shawls were generally well attended, and in the main passed off satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The available supply of State, especially of new, is quite limited, and as this description is inquired for, to a fair extent, it brings rather firmer prices. Western brands, however, are generally plenty, heavy and drooping, the demand being quite moderate. We have heard of sales of 7,400 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4 05@$4 25 for old, and $4 30@$4 40 for new; extra do. at $4 40@$4 60 for old, and $4 65@$4 80 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 05@$4 35; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 40@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 45@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 10 for poor to good old, and $5 15@$5 35 for ordinary to choice new ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 10@	4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 05@	4 40
Extra State	4 40@	4 80
Standard Superfine Western	4 05@	4 35
Extra Wisconsin	4 40@	5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 45@	6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 70@	4 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 85@	5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 75@	4 90
Extra Genesee	5 35@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 50@	7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 65@	7 00

Southern Flour has not varied much. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ℔ bbl. About 180 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $4 50@$5 60 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FIRE-CRACKERS.—Sales have been reported of 3,000 boxes No. 1 Canton at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 8,750 bushels, in lots, including new white Western on terms not ascertained: prime to choice new white Kentucky at $1 48@$1 50; ordinary to good new white Southern at $1 31@$1 40; and prime new red Kentucky and Southern, chiefly at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more sought after and has advanced. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for old mixed Western, in store; 81c.@81½c. for new mixed do., afloat and delivered; and 83c. for ordinary yellow Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,750 bushels. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 35c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c. @35c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 300 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in lively request to day at previous figures.

HOPS—The demand is fair and prices are sustained.

IRON—Sales, to-day, 150 tons Scotch Pig at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Has been quiet, though quotations have not varied.

LUMBER—In Albany, during the week, the demand has been fair and readily met, at rather languid prices. The Albany *Journal* says that "the demand has not been confined to any particular locality, but has been scattered throughout the entire manufacturing country along the coast of New England, New-York and New-Jersey. We notice foreign orders in market for common pines for shipment to Australia. The stock of lumber in market is ample, and the assortment perfect. For the most part holders are anxious to realize, and we are of the belief that if dealers would embrace the present time they could lay in their Fall and Winter stock to great advantage. Shippers at Buffalo and Oswego have advised their correspondents here that a speedy advance in canal freights can be looked for, and a letter received yesterday morning from the latter place already announces a strike and an advance demanded. The receipts for the week have been moderate, boats being detained by the low stage of water in the canal. The stock to come forward from Canada and Michigan is still large, and the great bulk of the daily receipts are from this section. From the Chemung country the shipments are moderate, and perhaps are scarcely equal to previous seasons. The figures for boards and scantling show a falling off compared with the corresponding week of last season, but as the canal week this year does not close till this night, the arrivals of this day may more than make up the deficiency. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs:
1850	133,155 580	24 044	21.716	94,728,920
1851	157,793,453	25,421	104,830	60 595 790
1852	198,408,718	22 760	165,076	58,681,986
1853	247,205,999	22,825	13 672	71,474 589
1854	198 141 751	15,543	14 848	70,970,923
1855	140,623,612	38 259	5 230	85,972 559
1856	128 973 558	24,099	8 970	57,323,825
1857	144 483 202	39,860	49 561	109 093,431
1858	166 064,756	19,147	83,645	77,083,971
1859	175 045.762	35 719	56,818	80,259,503

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@25c.; and 400 hhds. Clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 18c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar have been quiet to-day. Of Crude Turpentine, 300 bbls. were reported sold at $3 43¾ ℔ 280 lb. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at 45½c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Sperm is in good demand, and is firm. Whale, Linseed and Lard Oil are in limited request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 12½, closing at $14 75 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 70,334 bbls., against 90,501 bbls. Aug. 1, 1859, and 29,274 bbls. Sept. 1, 1858. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams at 8¼c @8½c., and Shoulders at 7⅜c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is improving. Sales to-day 1,000 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and languid; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25@$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 75@$7 37½ for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime. ℔ bbl. Stock of Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 24,200 tcs. and bbls., against 28,995 tcs. and bbls. Aug. 1, 1859, and 5,129 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1858. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 16c.@22c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at from 5½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 950 hhds. Cuba at 5¼c.@6⅝c.; 180 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7½c.; 164 boxes Havana, with some bags, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 150 bbls., in lots, at 26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb., and fifteen tons Linseed Cake on private terms. For London: 100 tons Linseed Cake at 20s. For Hamburgh: by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENGERS IN the *Bavaria*, in her recent passage from Hamburg, in taking leave of her commander, beg leave to express to him, and through him to his officers, their deep sense of obligation for the uniform kindness and urbanity they have experienced during the whole trip. Intercourse with Capt. Taube has converted what usually to landsmen is a most uncomfortable time, into a fortnight's holiday, and parting seems like parting with an old and well-tried friend. Our best wishes for the happiness of him, and this attend him, our earnest prayer is, that a portion of the happiness which during the recent trip he has conferred upon us, may ever accompany him through life. T. J. Huntington, L. H. Goodmann, Mrs. B. Goodmann, Henry Baumann, Mrs. Sophie Ahlers, Miss A. Thompson, Amelie Meyer, B. Sarnicke, Mrs. Rohucke, on board the steamship *Bavaria*.

Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands pastry, bread, and biscuit, and is willing to wash and iron; also, by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is able to fit and cut; understands the entire charge of children; both would do general housework if required; best references; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD FAITHFUL SERVANT, a situation as good cook; makes excellent bread and plain pastry, and can wash and iron to suit the most particular; is very neat about her kitchen; would not object to do housework; has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY a situation as children's nurse or seamstress in a private family; has no objection to travel. Best reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 76 East 10th st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first rate cook, washer, and ironer; good baker of bread and biscuit, and pastry; best of City reference, if required; wishes to go into a small private family; can be seen at No. 199 East 14th st, near 1st av., for two days only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as laundress and chambermaid, in a private family. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 83 Perry-st., between Bleecker and Hudson sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a very good plain cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; is willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 102 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing by a respectable woman, who is an excellent hand; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress by a very competent girl, who lived six years in her last place. Call at No. 71 15th-st., west of 6th-av., from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family, with good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 203 West 26th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st, corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to work. Apply at No. 423 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference Can be seen at No. 139 West 17th st., near 8th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first rate cook; is an excellent baker. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 Spring st., between Mott and Mulberry-sts., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or would travel with a lady going South or to Europe. Apply or address to No. 177 Concord-st., third floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN person a situation as companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady. Address AMERICAN NURSE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washing, or to do either one; is a competent person; has the best of references. Call at No. 63 6th-av., corner 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, and as first-class cook, by very competent women, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a respectable young American woman; has no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 101 Lewis st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Good City reference. Apply at No. 304 8th-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a small family. Address No. 238 Hudson-av., Brooklyn. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 31 West 18th-st, at her last place

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook, with good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 529 6th-av.

DRESSMAKING WANTED BY THE DAY or week by a person fully competent, who has worked in first-class families; also wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as cook; understands baking of all kinds and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, in a respectable private family; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 114 East 22d st, second floor, front room.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single Protestant man of first-class abilities; would take entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; is very efficient in the laying-out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, fruit and flower departments, greenhouse, graperies, hot or cold; has filled some of the best situations in Scotland; has been 9 years in this country. Address G. R., Sing Sing Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous will address L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in this country and the old country; has lived the last ten years with two families in this City, which they can certify to. Address J. H. JONES, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, which will be properly attended to.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE WAITer, Protestant, accustomed to the duties of first-rate family marketing, the getting up of evening and dinner parties, and can superintend the cooking if required. Would prefer a bachelor or widower's establishment. Can be highly recommended for capability, sobriety, &c. Address C. S., Box No. 214, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man that has lately arrived from the Old Country; has lived three years and six months in one place; has good reference; age, 27 years. Old Country preferred. Address F. McG., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom: he thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful, in town or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 654 Broadway. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as porter in a store or any other place; will make himself useful to his employer; has the best of City references; is honest, sober and steady. Address J. W. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom and plain gardener, by a single young man, who, for honesty, sobriety, and capability, can produce the very best recommendations; has no objections to any part of the country. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as waiter in a private family; would drive a pair of horses, or would travel with a family or gentleman; is honest and steady; best of City references. Addres J. W., Box 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A POTESTANT young man that has lately arrived from the old country, as coachman and groom; knows the care and management of horses, and will make himself generally useful. Address W. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY an Englishman, one who thoroughly understands his business and has the best of recommendations with regard to character and capability. Address a note to F. H., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom; can give the best of City reference as to capability and carefulness. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERMAN,) A situation as bar-keeper or waiter; understands both businesses thoroughly; is well recommended; is smart and active. Apply at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant young man, unmarried; perfectly understands his business, which his testimonials will certify. Address to or inquire for, J. B. P., No. 149 Grand st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper, or entry clerk in a wholesale store in this City, by a young man who can bring the best of City reference. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

STEREOTYPE FINISHERS WANTED AT
THOS. B. SMITH & SON'S,
No. 84 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN INSURANCE COMpany; one who resides with his parents in this City preferred. Address W. Box No. 101 *Times* Office, in handwriting of applicant, stating place of residence, &c.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL ENGINEER TO GO South and take off a sugar crop. Apply to
J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CONSCIENTIOUS BOY, FIFTEEN or sixteen years of age, active, intelligent, and not too proud to work, as his betters have done before him. References required. The place he will have to fill, will make a man of him, if he does his duty. Address, in his own writing, Box No. 1,789 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC PERson, of good address, possessing a knowledge of the small ware trade, to act as traveler through the different States of the Union. The situation will be permanent, and a liberal salary given. Communication, addressed Box No 2,842 Post-office will be considered confidential.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, 25 TO 35 YEARS OF age, as coachman, assistant gardener, and of all work; I shall require certificates and references as to character and capability; no one without them need apply, and only at and after 2 o'clock P. M.
M. MONSON, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY (TO GO SOUTH) A competent milliner and dressmaker; must understand the latter branch thoroughly. To such a comfortable home and liberal salary will be given. Apply at once to ARMSTRONG, ELLIOTT & BUTTERLY, No. 94 Duane-st.

WANTED.—A WATCHMAKER WHO CAN COME well recommended can find constant employment by applying, for three days, to J. ALEXANDER, of Baltimore, Room No. 218 St. Nicholas Hotel, personally or by letter.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN SEWER; ONE ACcustomed to all kinds of family sewing, and who can work after a machine preferred. To a competent person, good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at No. 1,055 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, WELL-RECOMmended nurse and seamstress, to take charge of a child two years old. Apply at No. 89 East Broadway, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A LARGE UMBRELLA FACTORY, a competent woman to superintend about fifty girls. Address Box No. 1,763 Post-office, with name, references and wages.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE WOMAN, TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 12 Boorman place, 33d-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT boy, from 12 to 15 years of age, who resides with his parents Apply to SLAUSON, ELTING & CO., No. 53 Ann st.

WANTED—COOPERS AT NOS. 77 AND 79 MORris-st., Jersey City, to make flour barrels and dry work. Constant employment given.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT AMERIcan boy to learn the silk hat trade. Apply at No. 18 White-st., second story.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE
CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

QUESTIONS FOR THE MILLION.
NOS. 361 AND 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER'S magnificent display of
1,000 COIFFURES AND BOUQUETS,
At prices favorable to all,

Commencing at	$1
In sets, brilliants	2
Do. do., superbly attractive	3
Bridal and colored, supremely beautiful	25

The toilet fixings are irresistible.

NEW FALL SILKS AT $1 00.
NEW FALL SILKS AT $1 12.
NEW FALL SILKS AT $1 25.
BEST SILKS AND BEST STYLES
ever offered at the price.
OPENED THIS MORNING BY BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Ballard Vale, Saxony, Welsh and other flannels,
York Mills, Wamsutta, Semper Idem and other Shirtings.
Also, a full line of Linen Damasks, Towellings,
Sheetings, Draperies, Quilts, &c., &c.,
At BEEKMAN & CO'S.,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS.
Marked down to half the usual prices.
An invoice of Point Lace Collars
Just opened, which we are selling very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES AND CLOAKS
For early Fall wear
Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Plain and Stripe Cloth Sacques $5 each.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—A NEW and very superior skirt, that is cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best; a skirt that has no objections and very many advantages over all others, and a skirt that cannot get out of order. MME. DEMOREST'S excelsior skirt is made by an entirely new method, without sewing, clasping, weaving or glueing; of the best watch-spring steel, with a superior bustle and supporter complete; can be adjusted to any desired length, graceful in form and size, will not slip on the springs, very durable and cannot get out of order. Can-not-get-out-of order! Mme. Demorest's excelsior and woven skirt manufactory and wholesale dépôt, No. 375 Broadway; retail store, No. 320 Canal st., and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts, 11 steel springs, finely tempered, retailed at $1; also, 15, 20, 25 and 30 springs in proportion. Bustles and children's skirts at very low prices.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE'
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARTERS,
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

DEATH OF A COLUMBIA COLLEGE GRADUATE.—TESTIMONIAL FROM HIS CLASSMATES. —Mr. HENRY B. NOTT, son of Hiram Nott, of this City, was drowned at Loon's Lake, Franklin County, N. Y., on the 26th inst, while out on a shooting expedition. His former classmates, at a special meeting of the Class of '57 of Columbia College, held Aug. 30, 1859, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty, in his wise providence, to remove by death our friend and class-mate Henry B. Nott; and

Whereas, The Class of '57 of Columbia College, of which deceased was a member, are desirous of testifying their sorrow at his sudden loss; therefore

Resolved, That the death of Henry B. Nott has severed from his classmates one of the most talented of their number.

Resolved, That in due submission to the will of Heaven we deeply deplore his fate, and that this expression of our grief bears no adequate testimony to the esteem in which we held him. And

Resolved, That his memory, glowing as it does with the beautiful traits which adorned his brief career as a student, as a man and as a Christian, will ever remain hallowed to his classmates.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the relatives of deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be inclosed to his immediate family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be duly published.

MYTTON MAURY,
W. HAMMET MARTIN, } Committee.
CHARLES E. SEARS,
SAMUEL W. FRANCIS, President.
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas...........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.......................5½ A. M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat...................5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dispatches received in Washington from Commodore LAVALETTE announce that the *Wabash*, the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, would remain in the Bay of Naples until the restoration of order in the country. The *Macedonian* had been sent to the coast of Syria for the remainder of the cruising season, and would touch at Smyrna, Tripoli, Beyrout, Gaffa, &c. Commodore LAVALETTE reports that the French and British naval forces in the Mediterranean are about equal. Malta and Gibraltar have been greatly strengthened by the British Government, and supplied with extra men and warlike stores.

The arrival of the *Africa*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Aug. 20, enlarges the abstract of European news forwarded from the *Jason*, off Cape Race. We obtain from our foreign files various matters of interest.

Three more attempts of prisoners to escape from Sing-Sing are reported by the Sing-Sing *Chronicle*. One of these attempts was made by the notorious JOHN B. HOLMES, sent up from New-York to serve out a term of fifteen years. All the prisoners were recaptured. The attempts to elude the vigilance of the keepers at this Prison are becoming very frequent. The number reported within a month is eight or ten, but none of the prisoners succeeded in escaping.

Our Kansas correspondence states that one of the kidnappers concerned in the abduction of Dr. DOY has made full confession. It appears that a man named J. J. HUZZY, a New-Hampshire man, was the party who betrayed DOY and his friends into the hands of the Missourians. One of his accomplices, named WHITLEY, was induced to turn informer.

A Convention of the friends of the Canals assembled at Rochester yesterday, to consider the best means to further their interests, and secure the accomplishment of the projected enlargement. About one hundred and fifty persons were present. DAVID R. BARTON, Esq., of Rochester, was called to the chair, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, representing all shades of political opinion, were chosen. The morning session was principally occupied in the interchange of sentiments respecting the proper policy to be pursued to obtain the objects for which the Convention had been called. The electrical condition of the atmosphere last night, consequent upon the prevalence of the Northern Lights, prevented the reception of our report of the afternoon proceedings in time for our first edition.

Yesterday the cadets at the West Point Academy were reviewed by Gov. MORGAN and staff, in presence of a large assemblage of strangers. The exhibition of military training which the spectacle afforded was universally admired.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening, and made arrangements for the holding of primary elections on Tuesday, the 7th inst., for the selection of delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse. They also appointed a special committee of one from each ward to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury, now in this City, for the purpose of remonstrating with him against the proposed plan of giving out by contract the work of the public stores. DANIEL E. SICKLES was present.

The sudden squall which visited this City and vicinity on Wednesday night amounted to a tornado on the Sound. The steamer *Vanderbilt* was caught in it about thirty-five miles from the City, and was disabled to such an extent that she was unable to reach Stonington until 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Norwich and Fall River boats also experienced the severity of the gale, though without suffering any damage.

At the meeting of the Democratic Young Men's General Committee, last evening, it was resolved, among other things, to meet on Monday evening next for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Convention, said Convention to elect one Delegate and one Alternate for each district to the Syracuse Convention on the 14th inst.

The yacht *Edda*, belonging to Mr. ROSEVELT, at Throg's Neck, was capsized in the squall of Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, and Miss JULIA WATERBURY, a daughter of Mr. LAWRENCE WATERBURY, aged 14 years, was drowned, together with Miss LITTLEFAIR, her governess. One young lady, and Mr. ROSEVELT, a nephew of the owner, who had charge of the boat, were saved.

The schooner *Neptune's Bride* arrived in this port, yesterday, from North Carolina, bringing a cargo of naval stores. The vessel was taken into the Atlantic Basin, and upon breaking up cargo, the dead body of a negro was found, where he was suffocated in his attempt to escape from Slavery.

Cotton was very quiet yesterday. Flour was unsettled, State having been in light supply and fair request, while Western and Southern brands were freely offered, and were depressed. The total stock of Flour on hand was computed at about 125,000 bbls. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Corn was brisker and dearer. Pork declined materially. The inquiry was less active. Lard was more sought after, as were, likewise, Coffee, Molasses, and Hides. Sugars were in fair demand. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Southern Slave Trade.

The Administration has recently taken upon itself to deny, in the most formal manner, the existence of such a scandalous thing as a Southern Slave-trade with Africa. At the same time the Northern officials of the Government have solemnly protested that no slave ships are, or have been, or could be, fitted out in the smaller Northern sea-ports. We have had the most positive information ourselves to the contrary of all this, and have been assured, on authority which we have as yet seen no reason to question, that the process of fitting out slavers and sending them to sea is constantly going on in the little sleepy remote harbors of New-England.

Mr. BUCHANAN is at last making what seems to be a vigorous effort to suppress the Slave-trade on the African coast. He has sent out to the infected waters a thoroughly-equipped and efficient fleet. If that fleet shall be fleet indeed, and fortunate in doing its duties, it is highly possible that the public may be put officially into possession of the facts which will abundantly vindicate the accuracy of everything that has been said in these columns as to the ports of departure of the vessels which carry on this atrocious commerce under the fostering shelter of the "flag of the free." Meanwhile, the people and the Press of Florida are speaking the truth rather boldly on the subject of the slave ports of entry. We yesterday published an article from the *Examiner*, of St. Augustine, in which the form of an "agreement for furnishing a cargo of fair and merchantable negroes" from the coast of Africa is fully set forth as between a firm on the African coast, doing business as LEWIS & BOYD, and a native New-Englander, a certain Capt. WICKHAM, of Rhode Island. The Florida journal further informs us that the "large planters" make no objection to this trade, and that it worries nobody but the NEW-YORK TIMES and other organs of Northern sentiment. These revelations are at least candid. Will the Executive show equal candor in meeting their deadly implications of Federal connivance or Federal imbecility? Or is Mr. BUCHANAN so deeply engaged with projects for plaguing Mr. DOUGLAS, and making it impossible for Mr. WYKE to settle the Central American question before it has once more done service in a "sensation" message, that he has no time to bestow upon the open gulf of illegality and piracy under his very eyes?

The Municipal Election.

Two years ago the City resounded with protestations against the impropriety of allowing the choice of candidates for the Municipal Government, and above all for the Mayoralty, to be influenced by party politics. Everybody was then bewailing in sackcloth and ashes the evils which blind partisanship had brought on the City. Everybody was forcibly impressed with the folly and absurdity of electing anybody Mayor simply in virtue of his nomination by a political caucus, and without reference either to his character or abilities. Two-thirds of "our best citizens," and all "our leading men" laughed till their sides ached over the "sacred obligation" which old Tammany endeavored to attach to its nominations. All the "halls" and "great rooms" reëchoed with warnings of the horrible evils that would ensue if Federal politics were allowed any longer to influence municipal elections. When JOHN COCHRANE favored the world with the "devil incarnate theory" of party tactics, and fancied he had only to mount the stump in the "old wigwam," in order to raise the public above the reach of all moral restraint, those of us who were not horrified by his profanity, made merry over his folly. We were all of opinion that the day of party nominations in the City, at least, had gone by; that the ordinary laws of partizanship, however they might bind a man in the sphere of general politics, ought not to influence him in the discharge of his duty to the City. More extraordinary still, the governing bodies of two of the leading parties in the State rose to a height of patriotism which they never reached before, and probably never will again, and for the nonce laid down their darling nominating power, without "compromise" or "arrangement." Republicans and Americans acknowledged boldly that the interests of the City required them for one week to lay aside their Americanism and Republicanism, and worship at the shrine of common honesty. A "platform" was drawn up based simply on a general recognition of the impropriety of swindling the municipal treasury, of selling jobs to contractors, and dividing the spoil with them, of keeping the Police employed as electioneering agents, and recruiting them from among the shoulder-hitters and emigrant-runners, and of encouraging the rabble of Tompkins-square to sack Fifth-avenue. The sacredness of silver spoons, and of purses, was solemnly indorsed by a coalition composed of Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Lecompton Democrats, Whigs, Know-Nothings, and divers other incongruities which nothing but a respect for property could unite. Mercy in the name of Captain RYNDERS met Truth in the name of Dr. BELLOWS, and Righteousness in the person of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN kissed Peace in the person of HORACE GREELEY. Everybody began to conclude that a municipal millenium was about to be inaugurated, and the first edicts of the reign of pure justice to be issued from the New-York City Hall.

We are sorry to say, that though we have been looking for them with the greatest eagerness and greatest attention, we don't see any traces of the sublime self-abnegation to which Mayor TIEMANN owed his election in the year 1857 in the preparations which are being made for the choice of his successor next Fall. We look in vain for exhortations to total abstinence addressed to the "general committees" and "nominating conventions" of the various parties now in the field. We don't see a word said about the good of the City, as a consideration paramount to all others; upon the superiority of an honest man, let him be ever so stupid, for the office of Mayor, to any mere politician, let him be ever so glib or clever; upon the absolute necessity of preventing the intermixture of State or Federal politics with municipal politics. The lesson which Mayor WOOD taught us all with so much vigor and faithfulness, seems to be totally forgotten in the short space of two years. Every party, Democrats, Republicans and all, are just as busy getting up their own candidate, and sinking the public good for the present, as if the "common enemy" of two years ago had never sat in the Mayoral chair, and had never been charged with one of the misdeeds, the mere enumeration of which at the Academy of Music cost Mr. MCKEON his head.

If there is one thing more than another, however, which it behooves all good citizens to remember, it is that one good Mayor does not render good Mayors of no importance in all time coming. The fact that Mr. TIEMANN had been a better Mayor than his predecessor, were it in all respects unquestionable, would in no degree do away with the necessity for disinterestedness and patriotism in the choice of his successor. The casting out of one Mayor from the chief seat does not make it impossible that anybody else like him should ever again step into his place. Cheap government, clean streets and a good Police are to be bought, just as political liberty is, by "eternal vigilance." Nothing but renewed effort, incessant caution and activity, and a complete disregard of party interests on the part of the mass of the citizens, will ever make or keep New-York a decent, orderly City. The fact that such great risings as unseated Mr. WOOD are generally mere spasms of feeling which may never recur, deprive them of all terror for knaves and wire-pullers. They believe, and too often rightly, that they have but to bide their time, and their turn will come again. If the City will never do its duty, until goaded to the work by the malpractices of an intolerable administration, it deserves to have such administration made a permanent infliction.

If we wish a better than Mr. TIEMANN in his place, we must resort to the same means which put Mr. TIEMANN himself in office. We must get rid of the slavish devotion to party interests, and slavish obedience to party rules and tactics, which all the party journals are once more preaching, and to which we are indebted for the frauds, scandals, corruptions, forgeries, jobs and swindling of all kinds which half the time of the new municipal officers for the last two years has been taken up in exposing.

APROPOS DE BOTTS.—The Past and Future worship BOTTS. First the Ashlanders, a mere embryo, go to see Mr. BOTTS at the Astor House, immediately upon his arrival, and wish him good-bye. Mr. BOTTS reciprocates the compliment and says he has no objection to being President of the United States if the Ashlanders think he ought to be.

And now the Whigs, a perfect fossil, go to see Mr. BOTTS at the Astor House immediately before his departure, and offer him a welcome! Is there a conspiracy among these dreary ghosts and shreds of politics to make BOTTS ridiculous? Or what does it all mean? Mr. BOTTS declares that it is "pretty generally known where he stands and what sentiments he holds." We think Mr. BOTTS is slightly mistaken. Between his coquetries with the unborn Ashlanders and the defunct Whigs, nobody knows what to make of BOTTS. It is a meagre satisfaction which we take therefore in Mr. BOTTS' assertion, that he "never has changed and never will." The only absolute function which Mr. BOTTS seems to us to be performing in politics just now, is that of a beacon. He makes just speeches enough and accepts just nominations enough to keep other and serious candidates for the Presidency from falling into the like error. In this way Mr. BOTTS may after all be saving the country. We hope he is.

The Mexican Chaos.

The latest news from Mexico, published in our impression of yesterday, is less unfavorable to the Liberal cause than we were led to expect by previous advices. It is an encouraging piece of intelligence, that Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, has received instructions to put the business of the Legation into the hands of his secretary, Mr. MATHEWS, and return to England without delay. Mr. OTWAY will find it a difficult matter to explain his official conduct in a satisfactory manner. His recall, coming so soon upon the charges of malfeasance preferred against him, must be taken as a proof that those charges are seriously believed by his Government, and that the Envoy goes back to England in positive disgrace. Of the fact of his recall there can be no doubt, as information of the same purport has been received directly from England.

Since the recognition of the Juarez Government by the American Minister, nothing more encouraging for the Liberal cause has happened than this withdrawal of Mr. OTWAY. His temporary successor is an accomplished gentleman and diplomat, and while he has always evinced a jealous regard for the interests of his own country, he openly and warmly advocates the policy of the United States in the recognition and support of the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Mr. MATTHEWS further maintains that this is the policy which Great Britain is disposed to pursue—as it is the only one, in fact, by which a safe and profitable solution of the Mexican problem can by any possibility be worked out. We regard the recall of Mr. OTWAY as tantamount to a recognition by Great Britain of the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, and we fully believe that the friendly coöperation of the American and British Ministers will exercise an important influence upon the destinies of the Liberal cause, and, possibly, secure for it a speedy triumph.

It is, in any case, a matter for congratulation that the baneful influence of the late British Minister, and his powerful support of the Church Party in the capital, have been finally withdrawn. He was one of the mainstays of the Monarchist faction, and his absence will be the signal for a still more rapid demoralization of that party. It is, perhaps, from a secret fear of retribution, or more probably, from a conviction of the absurdity of their contemplated wholesale excommunication of the Liberal Party, that the Church has failed to execute their threat. The 24th of July was the day appointed for the ceremony, but it did not take place, and the general impression was that such an act of supreme folly would not be attempted. Well-wishers of Mexico may feel disappointed that the Church, at the last hour, has had wisdom enough to hold back its senseless anathemas, for these alone would have fixed the line of demarcation between Paganism and Progress in Mexico—a division which, just now, it is of some importance to determine.

Our own relations with the neighboring Republic are assuming, we are glad to hear, a more satisfactory footing. The revised project of a treaty between the two countries was sent to Mr. MCLANE several weeks ago, and return dispatches of an important character are daily expected. Whatever the result may be, we are rejoiced to hear, if the news be indeed correct, that our Washington peddlers have ceased to make their miserable bids for slices of Mexican territory, and have turned their attention to matters which will be of some benefit to the country at large. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs to us today that Señor LERDO DE TEJADA has received great financial encouragement in this country, as it was to be expected he would, and that he will shortly return to Mexico, re-nerved in hope and heart. If he and the high-minded Mexicans who act with him are really beginning to feel that they can count upon the loyal good offices of America, the work of Mexican redemption, trying as it may appear, has already ceased to be impracticable.

Suicides and Poisons.

We record, this morning, another long chapter of suicides. About a month since, we printed a list of twenty-six which had been committed within the then preceding fortnight. Those which we publish this morning have occurred during the month of August. They number twenty-seven instances in which life was actually taken, and twenty more unsuccessful attempts. Domestic trouble was the cause, in a majority of the cases; straitened circumstances and disappointments in business led to what Coroners' Juries call the "rash act," in others. Not one of them all was occasioned by any religious hallucination, so that the "Broad-Church" mania, our latest spasm of this kind, has evidently failed to produce any very decisive effects, as yet, upon the popular mind. It is not wonderful that weak-minded men and women shrink from encountering the troubles that peer out from the spiritual world, and in their terror rush upon the thing they dread, just as frightened horses plunge into the flames that threaten them. But the suicides of August were all committed by persons too worn and weary, or weak, to face troubles tangible, physical, and immediate—the infelicities of unpleasant homes, poverty, slander, and disappointment in business. Fortunately, none of these wretched victims were persons of so much note, or slew themselves with such *éclat*, as to seduce silly people into following their example for fame's sake.

Behind the immediate causes which induce suicide, the thoughtful must discern a general reason for the undeniable growth of self-murder among us, in the wide-spread decay of positive faith and the drifting of the people away from the moorings of settled principle. These are evils only to be met by a sounder education of youth in the habits of self-command as well as of self-reliance, in the simple, old-fashioned Christian philosophy which assures us that all manner of apparent evils, even the broils of families, the wreck of fortunes and the damage of reputation, may be shaped aright if we will but hold bravely on our course and persistently stand by the right. The preacher, the teacher and the parent, each has his part to perform in preventing suicides.

It is specially noticeable that of those forty-seven attempts at suicide which have marked the last thirty days, the instrument used in ten cases was poison. Curiously enough, however, arsenic, the cheapest, most easily obtained, and surest of poisons, was not once employed. Opium, in some of its forms, was eight times called into requisition—a fact which of itself should suffice to quicken our Legislature to the adoption of more stringent provisions for the prohibition of the sale of this deadly drug. In our own State we are especially at the mercy of blundering or reckless apothecaries. In poisons of all kinds we enjoy a terrible free-trade. We have no law prohibiting the sale of arsenic, morphine or strychnine, even to minors, idiots, or insane persons. A single statute requires that any poison sold by chemists or grocers shall bear a plain label; but inasmuch as most medicines may become poisons by misuse, even this feeble restriction has become a dead-letter. It should be a misdemeanor for the druggist to sell anything in poisonous doses without fixing the label of "poison" upon it, and registering the name of the party purchasing, the date of the purchase, and the alleged purpose for which it is bought. To minors, poison should never be sold, except upon the written prescription of a physician. To prevent the constantly-occurring accidents from the use of arsenic, the Ohio law makes a wise provision that when sold in quantities of less than a pound, it should be mixed ounce for ounce with soot or indigo. An excellent review of this whole subject appears in a late number of the *American Medical Monthly*. The facts and suggestions contained in this paper ought to startle the most thoughtless with a serious consideration of this grave subject.

We shudder at the story of LUCREZIA BORGIA, and read of the Marquise DE BRINVILLERS, as of some fabled monster of antiquity. But while an actual legislation in regard to poisons is a perpetual opportunity offered to the suicide, it is also a perpetual temptation to the murderer. The recent annals of crime in the Old World, as well as in the New, prove, if proof were needed, that the temper and the tendencies of the present age make this a temptation not less terrible than it was in ancient days. The crafty taking away of human life is as decidedly on the increase as the cowardly surrender of the boon. Our law-givers owe it to the community to put the most effectual checks they can devise upon these dark proclivities.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

Review by Gov. Morgan.

Glorious West Point! That keenest of critics and daintiest of essayists, CURTIS, has exhausted a profusion of Oriental fancy on it. The splendor of the scenery of which it forms a part defieth the efforts of an humbler pen. It is magnificent. The Hudson, seen from the summit of the steep acclivity on which the Academy stands, or opened to view through the irregular intervals in the trees that line the pleasant road which leads from the Academy grounds to COZZENS', and thence to the village, sweeps down to the busy City with an almost imperceptible murmur, bearing countless sails on its gentle tide. The blue hills, made still more blue by the sinking sun, or cast in deeper shade—the jutting green declivities, half rock, half foliage; the numerous mansions, made mere specks by distance, shining out of little patches of verdure here and there on the remoter slopes, whose bases, as the light wanes, are lost in gloom—these, glanced at through an *entourage* of trees, crowning some point on the precipitous bank of the river, afford to the lover of the picturesque a sensation at once strange and powerful. But we cannot look to this work for absolute perfection. In one of its features, West Point is what some dreadfully rude person would call "a humbug." Its scenery is magnificent; its hotel keepers churlish; its discipline admirable; its fashion, flunkeyism.

But it won't do just now to be carping; nay, not even critical. For, yesterday, they had a great day there—a gala day, a *fête*. The cadets were reviewed by Gov. MORGAN, and from both above and below the river, crowds came to witness the scene. Not your mere ordinary crowds, but parties fashionable. The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the centre of a family group, threw himself down on the grass, like a sensible man, fearless of damage to his Summer overcoat or his drab felt hat. The Governor was accompanied by certain gentlemen of his staff—namely, Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, Inspector-Gen. SHERMAN, Quartermaster-Gen. MITCHELL, Paymaster-Gen. Col. JOHNSON, Col. DARLING, Aide-de-camp, and Maj. SKIDMORE, Military Secretary. These, with the Governor, dined at COZZENS', and proceeded in open carriages to the Academy grounds, where, immediately on their arrival, a salute of fifteen guns (that, being the cannon law in respect to a Governor,) was rendered by the cadets of the artillery corps, under the command of Lieut. SAXTON.

The Governor and his party reached the parade-ground at 4 o'clock precisely, and drove round the carriage-path until they came to the house of Col. DELAFIELD, the Superintendent, by whom they were hospitably received, and introduced to the officer in command, Lieut.-Col. HARDEE, to Major DODDS, commanding the cadets; to Major COOKE, to Capt. DUANE, who commanded the Engineer Company, in which he was aided by Lieuts. ALEXANDER and PAINE; to Lieut. SAXTON, already mentioned, and to Lieut. FIELD, commanding the Dragoons. A brief respite took place, the Superintendent relieving the tedium by exhibiting a pure Toledo blade, which, as a proof that it was the genuine article and no mistake, was sent to him in a modern case, in which it was packed circumbendibus-like—the doner being Lieut.-Gen. R. TARCO DELLE VALLE, commanding the Spanish Engineers; the date of the presentation, July 8, 1859; the cause of it, reciprocation of the courtesy extended at West Point to certain Spanish officers, who visited that institution some short time ago.

At 4½ o'clock the Superintendent, the Governor and the accompanying guests entered the parade ground. Then the review took place. Eight platoons of cadets, twelve files front, occupied the right; the centre was occupied by a company of sappers and miners, and a park of artillery; and the extreme left by a company of cavalry, which bore two flags, bearing the inscription: "U. S. Dragoons." These passed before the Governor in review, and in their bearing and discipline satisfied the most exacting criticism. The double-quick march to the air of "Pop goes the Weasel," was accomplished with an extraordinary precision, and elicited the admiration of the most experienced disciplinarians.

At about five o'clock the review ended, and the cadets and soldiers were dismissed to their quarters. The Governor was escorted to the Superintendent's residence, where the cadet officers were introduced severally to him, and were cordially recognized. A collation closed the demonstrations of the day. At five o'clock, this evening, the Governor will have an opportunity of seeing the cadets at drill.

We subjoin the special orders issued for the parade yesterday:

Special Orders, No. 152.
HEAD QUARTERS, MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1859.

The Superintendent has the pleasure of announcing to the officers and cadets of the Military Academy the intention of his Excellency, Gov. MORGAN, of the State of New-York, to visit the post to-morrow. He will be received with the honors due to his rank; on his arrival a salute of fifteen guns will be fired under the direction of the instructor of artillery.

The battalion of cadets and troops stationed at the post, will be prepared for review by the Governor on the general parade ground at 4½ P. M., under command of Lieut.-Col. HARDEE.

The officers of the Institution are desired to pay their respects to the Governer at head-quarters at 4 P. M., and to accompany him during the review. The Professors will attach themselves to the staff of the Governor during the review, and give such information as may be desired. The Superintendent's Staff will accompany him. After the review the officers are requested to return to head-quarters with the Governor. The officers of the battalion will call at head-quarters immediately after review and be presented to the Governor.

By order of Col. DELAFIELD.
JAMES B. FRY, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., M. A.

Personal.

Mr. SEWARD was in Rome on the 18th of August, and enjoying excellent health, in spite of the bad reputation of the Roman climate in the later Summer. As the distinguished Senator has gone to Europe "to study despotism," he will have an admirable opportunity in Rome of learning how despotism dies and free institutions struggle into being.

David Hoadley, Esq., President of the Panama Railroad Company, was among the passengers by the *Africa*. He returns from a tour of several months in Europe much improved in health.

The Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is now on a visit to the City. He was at the Custom-House yesterday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mediterranean Squadron—Dispatches from Commodore Lavalette—Arrival of the Cumberland at Portsmouth—Mexican Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Interesting dispatches from Commodore LAVALETTE dated Leghorn, August, 1859, have been received at the Navy Department. Owing to the discontent in Naples, produced by the death of the King and the succession of his son, the flag-ship *Wabash* would remain in the Bay of Naples until peace was restored and the Government finally established.

The *Macedonian* had been sent, for the remainder of the cruising season, to the Coast of Syria. Capt. LEVY's health was much improved. He goes to Smyrna, where he will communicate with our Minister at Constantinople, and then touch at Tripoli, Beyrout, Jaffa, etc.

The French fleet was rapidly returning home. The British had fifteen line-of-battle ships, seven heavy frigates and seventeen smaller vessels of war off the Coast of Italy. Malta and Gibraltar had been greatly strengthened, and supplied with extra men and warlike stores. The French and English naval forces in the Mediterranean are about equal.

Rome is reported quiet, and our Minister, Mr. STOCKTON, absent.

The frigate *Cumberland*, late flag-ship of the African Squadron, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. The officers are to be immediately detached and the men paid off.

Dispatches received here report that the English Government has required Mr. OTWAY to avail himself of an unasked leave of absence granted him, and return home. Señor LERDO, having met with unexpected encouragement in financial matters, returns in a few days to Vera Cruz, without going to London.

Mr. DE HELL, son of Admiral DE HELL, and the new Secretary of the French Legation, has arrived and entered upon his duties.

Secretary CASS has completed his instructions today for Mr. DIMITRY, and the same were submitted to the President for approval. They refer principally to the Transit Route, and our claims upon Nicaragua —other matters having been settled by ratification of treaty. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Gen. LANE, in a private letter, says, in relation to the Presidency, he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no steps to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

Judge DOUGLAS intends leaving Washington on Monday next, proceeding *viâ* Pittsburgh, to attend the State Fair at Chicago on the 12th inst. It is probable he will be able while on his way to comply with the request of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio to canvass that State so far as to deliver several speeches.

Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, and Gov. SIBLEY, of Minnesota, are at the National Hotel.

Ex-Senator SOULE is also in the city.

CANALS VERSUS RAILROADS.

Convention of the Friends of the Canals at Rochester—The Free-Pass System of the Railroads Denounced—Determination to Support Canal Men for Office, &c.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1.

The Convention of the friends of the Canal met at the City Hotel at 10½ o'clock this morning. About one hundred and fifty persons were present.

The hall was hung with banners expressive of opposition to the free-pass system of railroads; denouncing the railroad proclivities of party journals, and declaring a determination to support none but canal men for office.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. HOVEY, of Syracuse, who named DAVID R. BARTON, of Rochester, Chairman.

Mr. BARTON, on taking the Chair, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and pleaded inexperience in presiding at public meetings as a claim to the indulgence of the Convention.

Mr. CARLOS COBB moved for the appointment of the following Vice-Presidents:

GEO. P. BABCOCK, (Whig,) of Erie; H. J. SICKLES (Independent Republican,) of Orleans; G. D. LAMONT (Republican,) of Niagara; ALFRED ELY, (Republican, of Monroe; THOS. PARSONS, (Rep.,) of Monroe; JAMES G. GLASS, (Republican,) of Onondaga; A. E. CULVER (Republican,) of Oneida; D. B. CROCKER, (Democrat,) of Oswego; HENRY O'RIELLY, (Democrat,) of New-York; J. MYERS, (Republican,) of New-York.

Mr. HOLMES, of Brockport, moved the appointmen of the following Secretaries:

A. M. CLAPP, (Republican,) of Erie; R. D. JONES, (Republican,) of Monroe; HUGH ALLEN, of New-York.

Mr. BASCOMB, of Seneca, moved the appointment (by the Chair) of a Committee on Business and Resolutions. Adopted.

The Chair appointed the following:

Ansel Bascomb, of Seneca; S. P. Hunt, of Erie; Thos. T. Flagler, of Niagara; W. F. Holmes, of Monroe; L. B. Crocker, of Oswego; R. C. Palmer, of Oneida; H. O'Reilly, of New-York; Thos. Kempshall, of Rochester.

Mr. HENRY O'REILLY suggested, before the withdrawal of the Committee, that the members of the Convention exchange views, in order that the Committee might not only be instructed in the sentiments of the Convention, but also be awakened to a spirited discharge of their duties. He called on Mr. BASCOMB to address the Convention. Mr. BASCOMB declined, and, after some sparring, Mr. HENRY O'REILLY was himself called upon for a speech. He referred to the fact, that it was twenty-five years since he and others met in this City to urge the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal. Then men from all sections of the State met in this Hall to advocate that policy and adopt means for its successful prosecution. It was a lesson not to be neglected by Canal men, that the work, which should have been done in one-fourth of that time, was now after twenty-five years, still unfinished. He could say on the part of the Committee from New-York, that although the number in attendance was small, it was felt that the crisis in the affairs of the Canal was an important one. He believed that the Press was now awakening to a sense of the importance of doing justice to the Canals, and he cited in proof the readiness with which the address, published a day or two since by the Committee in New-York, was given insertion in the daily papers. He would read that address, as the best remarks he could make to the Convention. After reading the document, which has appeared in the New-York papers, he stated that the names of the delegates appointed to attend this meeting had all been used authoritatively, and, if not present in person, all were here in spirit.

After remarks by Mr. ANSEL BASCOMB, the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

[The difficulty of telegraphing, consequent upon the effect of the Northern Lights upon the wires, prevented the reception of our report of the afternoon proceedings in time for our first edition.]

Balloon Ascension by Mr. La Mountain.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Sept 1.

Mr. LA MOUNTAIN made a successful ascension in his balloon *Atlantic* at five minutes past 6 o'clock this evening. The air was still, and he rose beautifully and gracefully amid the acclamations of ten thousand people. He first went northwest, but soon struck a current of air which took him off rapidly to the eastward, and in thirty minutes his balloon was a speck in the eastern sky. His gas was rather deficient, which prevented one or two other persons from going with him. The Albany Burgess Corps, who had a fine time here to-day, were present at the ascension.

Severe Gale on the Sound.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The passengers and mails by the steamer *Vanderbilt*, on the Stonington route, which left New-York last nigh, reached Boston about 9½ o'clock this evening. There was a violent gale on the Sound last night, which the *Vanderbilt* encountered thirty-five miles this side of New-York, and which appears to have disabled portions of her machinery, as she did not reach Stonington until 2 P. M. The Norwich and Fall River boats arrived about the usual hour this morning, but the passengers spoke of the gale as being a regular tornado, lasting about thirty minutes.

The Steamship Great Eastern for New-York.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Messrs. NAZRO BROS. and SWEENEY, Boston, agents of the Galway line of steamers, have received private advices which confirm previous reports that the steamship *Great Eastern* will make her first trip from Galway for New-York *viâ* St. Johns, N. F.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 1.

At two o'clock this morning, MCKEEHAN & EVANS' porkhouse, on Sycamore-street, was totally destroyed by fire. The building contained 3,000,000 pounds of meat, most of which is lost. The loss is estimated at $80,000, which is fully insured.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The National American State Committee have determined to issue a call for a State Convention to assemble in Boston early in October, for nominating a Governor and other State officers, with no coalition with any other party.

New-Jersey Politics.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 1.

The nomination of the Hon. PETER J. CLARK, of Huntingdon, a gentleman of high character, for Governor, by the American Convention at Camden to-day, created considerable of a sensation in political circles here.

Birth Extraordinary—Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 1.

The wife of a laboring man in William-street, in this city, was delivered last night of three sons at one birth, averaging in weight more than five pounds each; all are alive and doing well.

The barn of LOUIS WILLIAMS, in Orange, was destroyed by fire last night.

Pennsylvania Railroad Case.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad for the payment of a tonnage tax, which has been on trial for two days, was decided against the Company this morning. Judge PIERSON delivered an able opinion.

Loss of the Steamboat Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The steamboat *Messenger*, while on her way from Memphis to this city, caught fire and was run ashore and scuttled, when she sunk near Bayou Sara. All the passengers and the cotton she had on board were saved.

Five stores in Tchoupitoulas street were burned this afternoon. A considerable amount of whisky and produce was stored in them. Loss $100,000.

Loss of the British Ship Black Douglas.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The ship *Henry Clark*, BROWN, from Liverpool, arrived in the James River to day. She has Capt. MCCREADIE and crew of the British ship *Black Douglas* on board. The *Black Douglas* was abandoned at sea on the 17th of August in a sinking condition. She was from Arabia, bound to Cork.

Loss of the Steamer York State.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *York State*, belonging to the Alton Packet Company, sank at Madison, fourteen miles above here, this morning. She is a total loss.

North Carolina Cotton Crop.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Unfavorable advices of the North Carolina cotton crop were received here to-day. Large fields are damaged, and others will not mature.

Trot Between Flora Temple and Princess.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Sept. 1.

A trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* came off here to-day for $1,000. The former won in three straight heats. Time—2:32; 2:26½; 2:29.

Death of Robert Wyckliffe.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 1.

ROBERT WYCKLIFFE, Esq., aged 85 years, the wealthiest man in the State, and father-in-law of Mr. PRESTON, Minister to Spain, died this morning.

The Whig General Committee's Welcome to the Hon. John Minor Botts.

The Address of Welcome, and Reply of Mr. Botts.

HE RECOMMENDS A UNION OF "THE OPPOSITION."

On Thursday evening, a Committee from the Whig General Committee of this City, of which HIRAM KETCHUM is Chairman, waited upon the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, at the Astor House, to pay him the respects of the organization they represented. Mr. DAVID WEBB was Chairman. The usual compliments being passed,

Mr. WEBB stated that the Committee present were there to give Mr. BOTTS, in the name of the Whig General Committee, a cordial welcome to New-York. They represented the representatives of the old Whig party in this City, who still stood firmly by their old principles and old and living leaders. They did not consider the political atmosphere so dark that there was no glimmering of hope, but confidently expected to see, before long, an administration with those principles held by the leaders of their honored party, in power. The Committee they represented was manifesting the right spirit; it had begun the fight vigorously, and its influence would soon be felt. Their meetings were largely attended, and would very soon be held oftener than at present, when the proceedings would, doubtless, be animating and encouraging. They had already heard from numerous members of the old Whig Party, and remembering Mr. BOTTS as one of the old leaders, would be very glad indeed to hear from him, by getting an expression of his opinion as to matters and things in the political world, knowing his opinion to be valuable and worthy of every consideration. At the same time, they expressed their earnest hope that some arrangement might be arrived at to end with the present Administration Democratic misgovernment in this country. It was for this object they were fighting, and they believed that eventually their efforts, in connection with those of the other opponents of Democracy, would be crowned with success.

MR. BOTTS' REPLY.

Mr. BOTTS, in reply, thanked the gentlemen of the Committee, and through them the body they represented, for the courtesy extended him, in paying their welcome visit. They represented an organization of men holding to principles of which he had been a steadfast defender on all occasions—principles eminently just, true and patriotic. He agreed with the Committee that the Democratic Party had too long held the reins of Government, and that the sooner it was overthrown the better for the country at large. In order to defeat them at the ensuing presidential election, however, it was necessary that all shades of the opposition should be cordially united, having in view only the one great object, that of rooting out corruption, and the inauguration of a new order of things in regard to the Government of the Republic. To unite the opposition was, in his opinion, no very difficult task; not so difficult, at least, but that a union could and would be effected, with the majority of the people in favor of the overthrow of the Administration. Union difficulties were easily to be settled, and cordial coöperation North and South secured. This was, he believed, earnestly desired by all the elements of the Opposition. He had often heard that the Republican Party, or members of it, were unwilling to relinquish their distinctive name. This looked rather more like fighting for a name than the great principles at stake. But even the name of each party might be preserved, and the battle fought and won. The English and French united their forces in the Crimean war, and were called the allied army, but they were no less English and French. The French and Sardinians in the war just over also formed another allied army, joined together for one object—the overthrow of Austrian rule. Republicans, Whigs and Americans were all anxious to overthrow the Democracy, and they could just as well form an allied party as the warring parties in Europe did an army. He looked, however, upon the word "Opposition" as being the more proper, though "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Opposition was more suggestive—it meant precisely what it said, though for the time being, the united parties could be called allies, or whatever they chose. After the battle had been fought, they could, if desirable, return to their old names, and await a new call for union. Much had been said as to how this union could be brought about. There were various ways, the most acceptable one being, in his opinion, to get the Whig, Republican and American members of the next House of Representatives to unite in a call for a Convention of all opposed to Democratic misrule, to meet at such place as should be designated, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the people, against those to be supported by the Democracy. This was the simplest mode, and probably the one to be adopted, if any was. Or the conventions of the various parties could meet separately, and then effect a union, one side naming a man which the other should indorse. The great object should be kept in view, and never lost sight of. He did not consider it as at all indicative of success to run a third candidate, and he hoped there should be no necessity for it. As regarded himself, he had but little to say. He was what he had always been, rational and conservative, regarding the Constitution as the great safeguard of our country, and as something to be implicitly obeyed. It was pretty generally known where he stood, and what sentiments he held. Nothing had occurred to change them, and nothing would. He was a conservative Whig, and was much gratified at the visit paid him by men of the same stamp.

Some conversation ensued between the Committee and Mr. BOTTS regarding national politics, it being generally agreed that with moderate action a successful union could be formed. The Committee will report the result of their interview at the next meeting of the Whig General Committee. Mr. BOTTS will soon leave for Virginia. During his stay here he has been visited by nearly all our leading citizens.

ZETA PSI CONVENTION.—The annual convention of the secret Collegiate Order, known as the Zeta Psi's, will be held in Providence, R. I., during the second week of September—the commencement of Brown University. The delegates and visitors to the convention will be entertained by their brethren of the Epsilon chapter of Brown.

FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—At 1 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a tenement house at No. 20 Mulberry street, caused by a lamp accidentally coming in contact with a bed. There was but trifling damage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN TROUBLE—A CONTEMPTIBLE SWINDLER.—Last week, a man named C. C. WILLIAMS, alias Henry Johnson, advertised in several Philadelphia papers for young ladies to go down to Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of becoming teachers of music in respectable private families there. Fifteen respectable girls, allured by his specious promises, responded to his application, and tendered their services, agreeing to pay their way on to New-York and then half of their fare to Montgomery. They arrived in the City on Tuesday evening, and put up at the Howard Hotel, their baggage being left at the Stevens Hotel. On Wednesday morning WILLIAMS called them together, and stated that he had arranged for their passage at $30. They paid $15 each, making $150 in all. WILLIAMS afterwards went to the Stevens Hotel removed all the valuable part of the baggage, and decamped. The proprietor of the Howard House, on being told of the affair, acquainted Detective SLOWEY, who recovered thirteen of the rifled trunks at the Stevens House. The swindler is described as a respectable-looking man, well dressed, five feet seven inches in height, brown hair, side whiskers and moustache. The proprietor of the Howard House kindly offered the ladies the free use of his house until their friends could be notified of their trouble. It is supposed that there are other ladies at different hotels who have been swindled by the consummate scoundrel in the same manner with the rest. Yesterday the eight ladies at the Howard Hotel called upon the proprietors of the Stevens' House and identified their baggage. They directed its removal to the dépôt of the New Jersey Railroad, and took the train at 11 o'clock for Philadelphia. The names of the party, as inscribed on the register of the Howard, are as follows: Henry Johnson, (in miserable chirography,) Misses C. A. Brown, Elenbold, Whitman, A. Rhiss, S. Hughes, S. E. Smith, L. P. Poole, S. W. Smith, Alabama. Not content with rifling the trunks at the Stevens House belonging to his victims, the swindler carried away two trunks, the contents of which consisted of valuable clothing. These were the property of a young lady from Westchester, Penn., whose loss excited much sympathy. One of the boarders at the Howard, from Toledo, Ohio, first suspected the character of WILLIAMS. He had known of instances where young ladies had been similarly swindled, and says that most of the advertisements in New-York papers of teachers for the South are inserted by Southern libertines in search of victims. Often the poor girls are outraged on the journey, or if successful in resisting the overtures made them, are frequently discharged and left destitute. He further stated that Northern School Agencies, either intentionally or otherwise, acted in collusion with such parties. A more outrageous and dastardly swindling transaction was never recorded.

EXHIBITION OF CURIOUS ARTICLES OF POTTERY, &C., FROM THE HUACAS OF CHIRIQUI.—At the china store of W. F. DAILEY & Co., No. 635 Broadway, those who are interested in the antiquities of Central America have an opportunity of examining several curious specimens of pottery, obtained from the graves at Chiriqui, by Dr. J. KING MERRITT, in July and August last, in the district of Bequeron, parish of Buzaba, twenty-six miles from David. Before the Doctor arrived at his scene of exploration, the graves had been pretty well rifled by the gold seekers, and in consequence no images in the precious metal fell into his hands. The articles of pottery, however, which he obtained are very interesting and are mostly in a remarkable state of preservation. They consist, apparently, of cooking vessels of various shapes and sizes, slabs for grinding corn, cups of most grotesque designs, with handles formed of figures like which there is nothing outside of a nightmare dream in their eccentric hideousness. Many of them are ornamented with borders and patterns in red paint, and the whole executed in a style of workmanship indicating no inconsiderable skill on the part of the designers. The models of the human figure are rude and uncouth. Among the specimens are some musical instruments, in baked clay, resembling boys' whistles, and others with finger holes, like miniature clarionets. In the collection are also a quantity of axe and arrow heads, in red and black stone, of quite rude formation. Dr. MERRITT has also a few gold images which he purchased of natives, not having found any himself. He describes the country as being healthy in the dry season, but would dissuade any person from venturing there from the Northern States until December next. The graves lie mostly along the rivers, and very seldom present any appearances of tumuli. Gold is not found in more than one grave out of ten, and then usually in small quantities. It is probable that only the remains of rich people were honored with auriferous images, and that the poorer classes had to content themselves in their repose with the articles of baked clay, in the examination of which Dr. MERRITT has given our readers an opportunity to gratify their curiosity. As to the date to be assigned to these articles nothing can be said. No bones or the remains of the dead are found in the graves.

STEERS' LAST PILOT-BOAT SOLD.—The pilot-boat *A. B. Neilson*, belonging to the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, has been purchased by a company of New-Orleans Pilots, to be used as a pilot-boat at the Belize. She ranked No. 21, and was the fastest boat engaged in the piloting business, the only vessel that could compete with her being the *George Steers*, which was also built by him whose name she bears. The *Neilson*, however, was the last pilot-boat which he built, and, like all the vessels turned out from his master hand, was unrivaled as a fast sailer and as a sea boat. She was built in 1854 for a company of five Sandy Hook Pilots, of whom Capt. JOHN F. CLARK was the head. The New-Orleans people having secured the fastest towing steamer we had in this port, (the *W. H. Webb*.) were so well pleased with the productions of the New-York ship yards that they determined, also, to have the fastest pilot-boat. The owners were offered a liberal price for the boat, and although the sale of her subjected them to much inconvenience and delay, a majority were induced to consent to the sale. Some of the company, however, insisted that only one side of her was paid for. During the last two regattas in this harbor she accompanied the fleet as an outside boat, and proved herself more than a match for some of the best sailers in the squadron. She sailed for New-Orleans on the 20th of August, in charge of Capt. GEORGE BENSON, her new owner. She has, no doubt, by this time arrived at her destination. The New-Orleans Pilots have gained, but the Sandy Hook Pilots have lost, one of the most serviceable and efficient vessels ever employed in the piloting business.

COLORED CREWS FOR SOUTHERN SHIPS.—The ship *Guy Mannering*, which was reported to have been detained on account of being unable to procure a crew—the result of a combination among the sailor landlords—was not detained by this cause, but from a wish to procure a colored crew throughout. Being unable to find so many colored seamen in this port, they sent to Philadelphia and imported eighteen, who were put on board in good season by Messrs. PENTZ & GOUIG on Wednesday, and the ship went to sea yesterday. Vessels bound to Mobile invariably endeavor to procure colored crews. The reasons for this are, that white sailors do not do so well at the jackscrews in stowing cotton as colored men, and they will also desert the ship at the first opportunity, to avoid "working out the dead horse," as it is called. So determined are some of these men to get away from the ship, that it is not uncommon for them to escape on bales of cotton, and upon the frailest rafts, trusting to luck to be picked up. Many of them are of course drowned. The recent prohibitory laws of the State of Louisiana, forbidding the introduction of free colored men into the ports of that State, are considered very injurious to the interests of shipping, as white crews are very difficult to retain at that port, on account of the high rate of wages generally prevailing there. To avoid the penalties denounced against captains for bringing colored sailors into that port, and to escape the expenses of pilotage, towage, and other heavy disbursements, many ships will, it is said, prefer to go to Savannah and Mobile.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. The meeting was not a large one; most of the members, probably, are out of town. In the absence of the President, Dr. GRISCOM, the first Vice-President, presided. Mr. WARREN made a few remarks with regard to the Wash-house in Mott-street, which has broken down because it was not liberally supported, and expressed his regret that it had not been better sustained. A Committee on Sanitary Legislation and a Committee on underground population were appointed, in accordance with resolutions previously adopted. Mr. HALLIDAY, Dr. BIBBINS and others, expressed their views with regard to the necessity of securing the enactment of a law for the improvement of the condition of the poor in tenement houses, and the meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY FALLING FROM WINDOWS.—A woman named ANN O'LEARY, while engaged in hanging clothes on a line fastened to the wall of the house near the second story window, lost her balance and fell headlong to the ground. She was picked up insensible, and medical aid was procured. Her injuries were so severe, however, that she died in a few minutes. The deceased resided at No. 51 Cherry-street, and was 60 years of age. A small boy, 6 years of age, named RICHARD HENRY SMITH, fell from the third story window of house corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, yesterday morning, and received injuries from the effects of which he died. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ADDITIONAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GOAT CHARMER.—The boy, CHARLES CONKLIN, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of inducing little boys to give him jewelry, wherewith to magnetize a goat, has been the subject of several additional complaints. Mr. TITUS, of No. 193 East Eighteenth-street alleges that his son was induced to give CONKLIN a gold locket and chain, worth $50, that he might witness the charming operation. FRANCIS GEORGE, a little boy, of No. 1 Second-street, was also gulled. CONKLIN has been locked up to answer, in default of bail.

THE MURDERED RAG-PICKER.—The inquest in the case of the unknown man who was found dead on Monday morning in Baxter street, was concluded yesterday. Not a word of evidence was elicited to throw light upon the manner in which deceased was murdered, or which would lead to the identification of the body. A verdict was rendered that the man came to his death by injuries at the hands of some person or persons unknown. Two men who had been arrested on suspicion were discharged.

THE AURORA.—The blushing Aurora has overslept herself and rises in a flurry, rubbing her eyes, and raging because of her mistake. Last night the sky was suffused with red, like the reflection of a monstrous fire. The warm glow spread overhead for an immense northeastern expanse, and here and there shot up into redder streaks, which lost themselves in the depths of a dark blue zenith.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown male child was found floating in the East River, yesterday, nearly opposite Bellevue Hospital. It was brought ashore and placed in the dead-house of the institution. An inquest will be held to-day.

FOR EUROPE.—The Hamburgh mail steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. LAHRS, left yesterday afternoon for Southampton, Havre and Hamburgh. She had 150 passengers.

Police Reports.

AUDACIOUS STREET ROBBERY.—Mr. Jas. Speyer, of No. 58 East Thirty-eighth-street, complained before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, that he had been robbed of a gold chronometer watch, valued at $300, under the following circumstances. He was walking in Broome street, near Greene, between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was met by two men, one of whom hit him a powerful blow in the chest with his elbow, and both passed on. In a few minutes thereafter Mr. Speyer missed his watch. He immediately made the circumstances known to the Eighth Precinct Police, and, accompanied by Officer McKinnon, he went in search of the alleged thieves. One of them, named James Greene, was discovered in a barber's shop near the Station house. Upon sight of the officer the fellow endeavored to escape by running off, but he was captured after a short race. The other man, whom Mr. Speyer identifies as Greene's accomplice, followed the latter to the Police Court, where he too was arrested. He gave his name as Horace Wright. Both prisoners deny the charge against them. They were each committed in default of $1,000 bail. The watch was not recovered.

A LARCENY OF EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.—A lad 16 years of age, named Thomas Edwards, was arrested yesterday by Officer Jones, upon a charge of stealing a box containing 85 pairs of gentlemen's embroidered velvet slippers, valued at $400, from the shoe store of Mr. Wm. H. Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway. Edwards disposed of a portion of the property to Mr. Desire Fayalle, who keeps a shoe store in Spring-street, under the St. Nicholas Hotel. The goods were sold very cheap, but the lad accounted for the low price by saying that they had been sent from Philadelphia to him by a bankrupt house, who desired to realize, and so Mr. Fayalle's suspicions were lulled. He afterwards heard of the robbery of Mr. Jeffers' store, and gave information which led to the boy's arrest. Justice KELLY committed the accused for examination.

CAPTURE OF A HOTEL THIEF.—Mr. Edward R. Boyle, one of the guests at the Smithsonian Hotel, Broadway, was disturbed at an early hour yesterday morning by an unusual noise in his sleeping apartment. When he had fairly awoke he observed a thief busy in filling a valise with wearing apparel. Mr. Boyle gave an alarm and the rogue was arrested by Officer O'Gorman, of the Fifteenth Ward, as he was leaving the premises. The man, who is said to be a professional hotel-thief, is named Michael Hays. He had a hundred dollars worth of property in the valise that he was taking off. Justice KELLY committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named William Stanley was arrested for passing a counterfeit $2 bill on the Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston, at the store of John J. Higgins, No. 173 East Fifteenth-street, on Wednesday night. Stanley was taken before Justice STEERS, when he admitted that he passed the bill but said he did not know it was bad. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.... Margaret Cochrane was also held to answer a charge of passing similar counterfeit bills at the store of Wm. Zimmerman in the same neighborhood.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Michael Dugan, who lives on the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, made a complaint before Justice QUACKENBUSH, a few days since, against a man named Charles Lahey, who, he alleges, met him in Forty-second-street, near the Seventh avenue, on the 22d ult., knocked him down, kicked him and robbed him of his silver watch. A warrant was issued for Lahey's arrest, and he was yesterday taken into custody by Officer Moore, of the Twenty first Ward. Justice KELLY, before whom the accused was arraigned, committed him for examination.

AN ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The Seventh Precinct Police arrested John Malone, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 67 Market street, on Wednesday night, together with seven of his customers, who were found gambling in his place. Malone was held to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The seven men who were playing cards were let off with a reprimand from the Magistrate.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Officer McCord, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Kate Howard and Mary Williams on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Mary Hatfield, of Gowanus, Brooklyn, as she was riding in a Grand street stage. The officer had been watching the prisoners for some hours, and at last detected them in the act. Both were committed for examination by Justice OSBORN.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Officers Bigland and Wolfert, of the Eleventh Ward, arrested a man named Cornelius McBride at Newark, N. J., yesterday. The prisoner is charged with attempting to kill Chas Lynch, by stabbing him. The affray occurred on the 26th of last July, and McBride escaped arrest at the time by leaving the City. Lynch is said to be recovering.

A WATCHMAN CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Robert Stanley, a member of the Merchant's Police was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing about 120 pounds of coffee from on board the brig *Mary Hamilton*, lying at the foot of Beekman-street. The prisoner had been employed to watch the vessel. He was committed to answer.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

The Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee.

The Democratic Young Men's General Committee met last evening at Mozart Hall. About one hundred and fifteen were present. CHARLES A. MAY occupied the Chair, and E. TIMPSON was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, after some discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That still avowing and maintaining our hostility and opposition to the despotic political government of an irresponsible close corporation, we respond to the call of the State Central Committee for the election of delegates to a Democratic State Convention to be held at the City of Syracuse on the 14th of September.

Resolved, That the call of that Committee having invited none but the Democratic electors of the several Assembly Districts to send delegates, and this Committee being the only organization in this county which represents the Democratic masses, we deny the right of any other organization assuming to be Democratic, to appoint delegates to that Convention from New-York.

Resolved, That we reiterate our belief that it will be injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the party in the coming election for the State Convention to agitate or act upon the subject of the Charleston delegation—we believe that sound policy dictates an avoidance at this time of all questions about which there is serious division of sentiment in the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the selection of Delegates to the National Convention by the State Convention; that mode being repugnant to the well settled principles and policy of the Democratic Party, and tending to centralize power in a few persons, and deprive the Democratic electors of their inalienable right to elect from among themselves their representatives in the National Convention. That reposing the utmost confidence in the sound judgment and discrimination of the people in selecting and electing delegates to Conventions to act on their behalf, and believing it to be of vital importance to the Democratic Party for the people to select their own representatives to the coming National Convention; we protest against the assumption of such power by the State Convention, and hope the people, in selecting delegates, will instruct them accordingly.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican electors of the several Election Districts of this City, who are enrolled in the associations connected with this organization, are requested to meet at the usual place of meeting on Monday next, between 8 and 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing one Delegate each to an Assembly District Convention, to meet on Tuesday evening next, which Convention shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 14th of September.

Resolved, That the Delegates so chosen to the State Convention are requested to assemble at Mozart Hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

Resolved, That in pursuance of custom in this County, the question of contesting delegates, if any, shall be determined by the whole delegation from the City to this State Convention.

There was a decided expression against the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention by the State Conventions, and in favor of the election of delegates after the State election.

The Tammany General Committee—Mr. Sickles Present.

A regular meeting of the Tammany Hall Democratic Republican General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. The attendance of regular and lobby members was unusually large. All passed off quietly. ISAAC R. FOWLER presided. Immediately after the meeting had organized, DANIEL E. DELAVAN offered a resolution declaring the seat of RICHARD T. COMPTON vacant, because that gentleman did not reside in the Eighth Ward, which he purported to represent.

Capt. RYNDERS moved that the resolution lie on the table, which motion, after a long and exciting debate, prevailed—55 Ayes and 32 Noes.

It was next resolved that the primary elections for delegates to Syracuse be held on Tuesday, the 7th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. A recess was then had, and the delegates designated the places, and the inspectors of such elections for their respective wards.

A Special Committee of one from each Ward was next named with great unanimity, to wait upon the Hon. HOWELL COBB (now in this City), and present him with a remonstrance against giving out the work of the public stores by contract to private parties.

Nothing further of interest was done.

The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES (who is a member of the Committee) was present, but took no part in the debates. He was warmly greeted by many present, and during the evening he repaired to the "Pewter Mug," accompanied by a large number of his friends, whom he treated to refreshments.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held yesterday, Mr. PERIT, the President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Peter Cooper, Robert C. Ferguson, Stephen Hyatt, George B. Satterlee, Henry Sheldon, James D. Sparkman.

The President nominated Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS as a member of the Committee of Arbitration, and Mr. STEVENS was elected.

The criticism of a City journal upon the Report of the Chamber occupied some attention. It was resolved that the contributors to the report be requested to reëxamine their contributions, with a view to amend such errors, if any such there were.

The report of the Auditing Committee was presented, showing that the sum of $1,909 05 was in the Merchants' Bank to the credit of the Chamber.

On motion of Mr. BLUNT, a preamble and resolution were adopted, setting forth that vessels were frequently lost on the Great Bahama Bank, under the jurisdiction of the British Government, from the paucity of light houses on these Banks, and that, as the United States Government had erected a sufficient number of lights on the opposite side of the channel, the President of the Chamber be requested to communicate with the President of the United States, asking him to bring to the notice of the British Government the necessity of erecting suitable lights on Great Stirrup, Little Isaac and Orange Cays.

Adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

LEXINGTON VS. METROPOLITAN.

The above clubs played a match on Thursday, upon the grounds of the Metropolitan, Hamilton-square. The Lexington won the game, as per the annexed score:

LEXINGTON.	H. L.	Runs.	METROPOLITAN.	H. L.	Runs.
Moes, p	2	3	Lacour, c	1	3
Phenis, 1 b	1	4	Farrell, 2 b	4	0
Armstrong, c. f	1	4	J. B. Wilson, 1 b	0	3
J. Gillett, r. f	1	4	Graff, l. f	3	1
Weeks, c	3	2	C. Wilson, 3 b	2	2
Clancy, 3 b	2	2	Green, c. f	2	1
Ward, l. f	3	1	O. Farrell, r. f	2	1
Gillett, 2 b	2	3	E. H. Brown, p	2	0
Enrever, s. s	3	1	Barry, s. s	2	1
Total	18	24	Total	18	12

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Lexington	9	1	0	10	4	0—24
Metropolitan	5	1	0	2	1	3—12

SCORER FOR LEXINGTON—P. Myers.
SCORER FOR METROPOLITAN—H. Welsh.
UMPIRE—Jones, of the Manhattan Club.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK CLUB VS. BROOKLYN CLUB.

The above crack Clubs played a match at Bedford, L. I., on Thursday. The day was very pleasant and quite a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen were upon the beautifully located grounds to witness the trial between these first-class Clubs. This is the first occasion the first eleven of the New-York Club have played upon Long Island, no Club hitherto having had the boldness to play an eleven against the first eleven. Only one inning was played. The following is the result:

BROOKLYN.	Runs.	NEW-YORK.	Runs.
Mudie, c. March, b. Wilby	5	Sharp, b. Mudie	12
Barrington, b. Marsh	0	Ballirre c. Miller, b. Mudie	2
Harvey, b. Marsh	2	Bashford, b. Mudie	0
Byron, c. Marsh, b. Wilby	3	Hobbs, b. Mudie	3
Pearce, b. Wilby	7	Wilby, not out	65
Miller, run out b Wilby	4	Horton, b. Mudie	5
Garrison, l. B. W. Marsh	0	Gibbons, b. Mudie	29
Stokes, b. Marsh	0	Colton, c. Pearce, b. Mudie	6
Brown, not out	1	Gage, b. Byron	10
Stratchan, b. Marsh	3	Robinson, c. Pearce, Stokes	15
Wight, b. Wilby	0	Byes 7; leg byes, 3;	
Leg byes, 2; wides, 5	7	wides, 31	41
Total	32	Total	188

UMPIRE FOR BROOKLYN—Crosley.
UMPIRE FOR NEW-YORK—Mr. Clough, of St. George, of Buffalo.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $15 are just what is needed in every family.

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None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

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UNDER BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Dunlap & Co., Hatters, have opened a branch store under the Fifth-av. Hotel, (for the better accommodation of their up town customers,) with a choice and select assortment of children's hats and caps—imported and of our own manufacture. Fall style of gentlemen's hats and caps just issued.

DUNLAP & CO., No. 557 Broadway, and
Fifth av. Hotel, corner 23d-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants

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The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law.

I. M. SINGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

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MARRIED.

DAILEY—WATERMAN.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. Wm. L. Leavitt, Mr. PARLEY A. DAILEY, of this City, and Miss CHARLOTTE WATERMAN, of Hudson.

SCUDDER—BALDWIN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. H. P. Crozier, Mr. REUBEN R. SCUDDER to Miss JOSEPHINE BALDWIN, all of Huntington.

DIED.

ALDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at No. 293 7th-av., MARGARET MARY PATERSON, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Alder, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

MCDOWELL.—In this City, on 3d day evening, 8th month, 30th, of congestion of the brain, HENRY, son of Joseph T. and Isabella M. McDowell, aged 3 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (6th day) afternoon, from his parents' residence, No. 244 West 20th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ROMAINE.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, after a short illness, AUGUSTA L., youngest daughter of Henry T. and Jane Romaine, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 234 West 19th st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ANTHONY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, after a short but severe illness, Mr. MICHAEL ANTHONY, aged 55 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 107 Sullivan-st. His remains will be taken to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where High Mass will be celebrated for his repose, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, after which his remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

SANDFORD.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY S. SANDFORD, wife of Major-General Sandford.

The funeral service will take place at Trinity Chapel, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCKINLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, suddenly, Mr. ROBERT A. MCKINLEY, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 East 29th st., without further notice.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, ROBERT S. ALLEN, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 17 Oliver-st., on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, MARIA B., only daughter of Thos. H. and Percilla Smith, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her grandfather, Ward B. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, from No. 429 Cherry-st. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn.

MEIGHAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, THEODORE MEIGHAN, aged 31 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The remains will be taken to Tuckahoe, Westchester Co., N. Y., (to the homestead,) for interment.

WAHLMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, JOHN F. WAHLMAN, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 48 years and 6 months.

His friends and acquaintances, those of Mr. Jno. W. Avery, the New York and Sandy Hook Pilots, and the members of the Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 159 Front st., Brooklyn.

GODDARD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, suddenly, from the effects of a fall, JAMES EDWARD, son of Jas. E. and Catherine L. Goddard, in the 10th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 148 Pacific st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COCHRAN.—At his country residence, Dobbs' Ferry, near New York, in the 54th year of his age, SAMUEL COCHRAN, a native of Scotland, for many years a merchant of this City.

His friends, and those of his brothers, Charles P. and Thomas Cochran, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Scotch Presbyterian Church in 14th st., near 6th-av.

BLACKWELL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, JOSEPH BLACKWELL, eldest son of the late William Drayton Blackwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Hoyt and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3 P. M.

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Class No. 468, Extra, Sept. 1, 1859.

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Genesee Falls, (12)
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Cohoes Village and Falls, (10,) in a few days.
Glen's Falls (6.)
Catskill Mountains, (6)
Saugerties, (6)
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New-York and Vicinity, (20,)
Philadelphia and Vicinity, (20)
Passaic Falls, (6.)
Washington, D. C., (12)
Potomac River, (8)
Patapsco River, (7)
Shenandoah River, (3.)
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Little Red Riding Hood.
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All in my eye, Betty Martin
Nose out of Joint, &c.

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ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
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BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Caps Wadding and Cartridges, and Heiffor's Army Razors.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!!
A fine assortment of beautiful and useful Silver Plated Target Prizes. Companies or individuals furnished promptly, at the lowest prices, by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—If you value your health, buy none of the Antidote from Druggists. We found that many of them would sell the counterfeit article, (because they could get an immense profit,) telling people that it was ours. So we refused to sell any to agents, with the exception of AXFORD, in the Bowery, and Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, who have been our agents for ten years. If you want the genuine, you must buy of them or of us, the sole proprietors. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau st., New York.

RARE CHEMICALS, METALS AND USEFUL SUBSTANCES.—True Persian Insect Powder for roaches, bugs, ants, and Fly Paper; Vienna Lime for polishing steel; Cadmium, Aluminium, Platina, Nickel, Oxides, Manganese, Cobalt, Uranium, fire-work materials; German and Trieste Black Lead, Indigo, Hydrofluoric and Picric Acids, for sale by
Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—The great curative of the age. Bathing water in large bottles concentrated, one of which is sufficient for a bath. Price $8 per dozen. Natural water $3 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

The great value of the GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES is guaranteed by testimonials from the most distinguished men in the country whose names, and the evidence of genuine character, are at the service of any person interested. Among them are testimonials from the GOVERNORS OF TWO STATES. The Chairman of the BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW-YORK. One of the Surgeons in-Chief of BELLEVUE HOSPITAL. Many clergymen, including the Rev. N. Bangs, D. D., THE HEAD OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. THE STATE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER of the State of Massachusetts. THE MAYOR OF NEW-YORK CITY. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER to Great Britain. The proprietor of BARNUM'S MUSEUM. And many other public men, together with editorial notices from the leading journals in the country.

From the New-York Tribune.
The Graefenberg Family Remedies are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are gentle, judicious and surely effective.

☞ All of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are prepared by a skillful physician, and they may be relied upon in all cases for which they are recommended. They consist of eleven medicines, from which one may be selected adapted to the case.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them. Price $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by Express.

☞ CAUTION. ☜
AN ARTICLE, WHOLLY UNAUTHORIZED, NEARLY RESEMBLING THIS IN NAME AND LABEL, HAS BEEN PUT IN CIRCULATION.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company. No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
PERSONAL CONSULTATIONS *may be held with Dr. Bridge at the Consulting Rooms of the Institution,* No. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1 AND 3 TO 4.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 TO $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.
PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—S. M. PETTINGILL & CO. are agents for nearly all the Newspapers in the United States (including California) and the British Possessions. Some 3,000 different Papers are received and filed at their offices, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 6 State-st., Boston. They attend to their business, and see that it is done in the best manner, in the best Papers, at the lowest rates. They have good arrangements with all the best papers throughout the country. Advertisers can save money, time, and trouble by giving S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. their advertising, as their old customers will testify.

Merchants are invited to call at our offices, where all information will be given that will enable any one to advertise judiciously, and make money thereby.

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THE VOLCANIC REPEATING FIREARMS,
RIFLES, CARBINES AND PISTOLS,

Loading with from seven to thirty balls, can be discharged with greater rapidity and certainty than any other pistol or rifle made in the world.

THIRTY BALLS CAN BE LOADED
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and, on account of the great precision of manufacture, the most unerring execution can be done.

The frequent necessity and calls to use a reliable SHOOTING-ARM, either for pleasure or self-defense, renders it important that all should be provided in case of need.

The MILITARY and the PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call and examine this TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN INGENUITY, at the New-Haven Arms Company Dépôt, or address
JOSEPH MERWIN, Agent, No. 267 Broadway.

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it."
SHAKESPEARE.
IT GIVES STRENGTH. IT CURES NERVOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA.
DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC.
'TIS PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE, FINELY MEDICATED.

A GLORIOUS BITTER TONIC BEVERAGE.—FARQUAR'S California wine or brandy conscientiously offered to the invalid for diseases of the stomach, bowels, urinary organs, liver, kidneys,
FOR DELICATE OLD OR YOUNG FEMALES OR MALES.

'Tis fine, containing less than 8 per cent of alcohol. Quart bottles $1; at No. 10 Astor House; Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway; No. 158 Bowery, and Hayes', Brooklyn. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks.)
Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c., Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway,
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY.

And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS blown in the glass with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily from 12 to 6 P. M., at his rooms Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

WHY WILL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS and Publishers throw away their money in advertising in worthless newspapers, when they can send circulars to the very parties they want to reach at one-tenth of the cost? The advertiser has CLASSIFIED LISTS of all business men in the United States, which he will furnish on the most moderate terms. Address, for fuller information, M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST.—TWO IMportant qualifications. These cannot be controverted in the case of VANDERVEER'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. Vanderveer's name is a watchword of health and luxury throughout Holland. This delicious beverage, now first introduced to the public, will be heralded in the same way throughout the Union. It is a pure imported article, with marvellous medicinal properties, although a pleasant tonic and diuretic drink. It attacks at the same time the organic cause of dyspepsia, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility, and all affections of the bladder, kidneys and urinary vessels. JOHN MILLS & CO., No. 14 Broadway, New York, Sole Agents, &c., for the United States.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., Below 5th-av., New York.. REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15. Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5. Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the **HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,** At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year. Term opens Sept 15. Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals. This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with ample facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, Will reopen Sept. 5. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS. FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, NEAR BELLEVILLE, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.—Branches taught comprise the usual English studies, classics, French and German languages; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six, to each of whom is given the supervision of private tutorship. Circulars and full information obtained of Smith, Woodman & Co., No. 346 Broadway (Appleton Buildings,) or by addressing HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English $88. For Circulars &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 690; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 15th st. Mrs. LEVERATT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

MRS. BOND WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 180 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 6. Private instruction after school. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

BROOKLYN, L. I., COLLEGE GRAMMAR School and Gymnasium opposite City Hall, reopens next MONDAY, Sept. 5. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERCISES of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 171 East 13th-st., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE. UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers, so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission may be made personally, at either place, or by letter addressed GORHAM D. ABBOT, Spingler Institute, New-York.

TEACHERS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the **AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,** including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive **SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.** THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to Teachers. No. 4 just issued. Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms. Teachers' Free Reading Room, with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours. **IVISON & PHINNEY.** Nos. 48 and 50 Walker st., New-York.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, **NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST.,** Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested. Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal. This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC, No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL. THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the above belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SUPPLIES SCHOOLS with competent teachers for any department. Parents supplied with circulars of the best Schools gratuitously. References—Faculty of Amherst Col., Rutgers Col., Dr Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL D., *et al.* SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No 343 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $3. M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st, to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 13, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. L. Bennett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 288 Court-st., South Brooklyn. Fall term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S school for young ladies, corner of Court and President, reopens Sept. 7.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University wishes pupils. He has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Address A. M., Box No 147 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14. A first class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE FOR MALES—No. 133 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 8. For circulars and particulars call on or address at the Institute, the principal, B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts, an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 30 West 16th st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

MDE. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS T. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 291 Henry st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av. Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with gymnasium under special teacher, No 874 Broadway, corner 18th st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's No 683 Broadway; at No. 166 2d av; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal st.,) on Washington square. Messrs CLARKE & FANNING Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burton's, No. 49 5th-av., and the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th st. WM. S. LAGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL BE OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. MAURICE'S SCHOOL, SING SING, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. A punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children wishes to form an engagement as resident or visiting governess, to teach English and French. Advertiser would give two hours' tuition daily in return for board. Would go South or West. Address A. Z., teacher, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches, the rudiments of French and of music. Best of references given. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, New-Jersey.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. H., No. 51 2d st.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN English lady is desirous of a reengagement. She instructs in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The highest references can be given. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in or near the City; she will instruct in music, French, and the English branches; references given and required. Address, or call on Miss C., No. 23 West Washington-place.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING HAD some experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the English branches, piano, music and drawing. Address Miss K. P., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL education, wishes to form an engagement of a few hours each day, or as resident teacher in a school; if required, would teach the rudiments of drawing, or assist in English grammar. Address M., Box 106 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. Z. T., Box No. 2 272 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A family, by a lady of good education; she will instruct in music, French, drawing and all the English branches; will go South or West; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, EARLY IN October, a gentleman to teach modern languages and drawing, in a literary institution of established character. Address X. Y. Z., Philadelphia, Penn.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 19 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE at the Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre; superb suites in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 upwards. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States, mattrasses, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LEAVE THE country, offers for sale an elegant establishment, consisting of a pair of fine carriage horses, 16½ hands high, and a white Arabian saddle horse, about 16½ hands high, with three carriages, harness, &c., &c. Inquire at Johnson's stables, Broadway, corner 27th st., and address TOWNSENDE, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

IMPORTED BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.—Four very handsome entire horses, from the Royal Stables of Europe. They are all young and of perfect action. For further information, apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, at the New York Tattersalls, corner of 6th-av. and 39th st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, pony built 14½ hands high, perfectly kind and gentle, 8 years old, sound and reliable, not afraid of locomotives or bands of music, and can be driven by a lady or child with perfect safety. Apply to S. L. POST, Harness maker, No. 1,026 Broadway, near 30th-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS or well located lots, a large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, well adapted to southern and western markets. Some cash required. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau st., and No. 13 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR a cart or feed wagon; three sets cart harness and three carts suitable for coal or other purposes. Inquire in the coal office No. 361 Third av.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT A meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Convention, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on Wednesday evening, August 31, Messrs. ISAAC DE GARMO and JAMES M. UTHILL were duly elected Delegates, and ANDREW STEWART and JOHN FORBES, Alternates, to the State Convention. JAMES CORWIN, Chairman. JOHN L. BLEAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING. THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE. Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles. NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS Coated and repaired with GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT, And warranted WATER-TIGHT. Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET. This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN. JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or less; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

CROTON WATER. ANDREW SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter and Charcoal for Rectifying, can be had at No. 152 3d st., also at the factory, Nos. 135 and 139 West 32d st., between 10th and 11th avs.

HOTELS.

OSCAR FLORENCE, PROPRIETOR OF FLORENCE'S RESTAURANT AND SUPPER ROOMS. No. 609 Broadway, Corner of Houston st., Would respectfully inform his patrons and the public, THAT THE VARIOUS REPORTS NOW IN CIRCULATION, with regard to his disposal of his business, ARE ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS. He has not made, nor does he contemplate making any change, except such as the tastes and requirements of the day render necessary in enabling him to occupy the position which he has so long held, as A SUCCESSFUL CATERER FOR THE PUBLIC. The above saloons have been entirely renovated, and are now open for the Fall season. The private supper rooms are unequalled in the City. OSCAR FLORENCE.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P. M. CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD ACCOMMODATE two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant room on second floor, with board; also a room on third floor, without board, in a small, private family, at No 29 Vestry-st., one door west of Hudson st., near Canal-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen, after the 1st of September, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, with all the modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can secure very pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a private family (no other boarders) in Washington-av., near Fulton-av. Delightful location, with modern improvements. For further particulars, apply to S. DOUGHERTY, druggist, corner Bridge and High sts. Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—or in South Brooklyn, with rooms for a gentleman and wife to be occupied Oct. 1st, consisting of a parlor with communicating bedroom, full board for the lady with partial board for the gentleman. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. K. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a private family, located between 23d and 40th sts. and Madison and 6th avs., who would accommodate himself wife and nurse with two bedrooms and parlor for the Winter with full board. It is requisite that the rooms should be well furnished and the table genteelly supplied. The advertiser wishes a quiet and comfortable home and is willing to pay liberally for accommodation. Address C. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 5th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address P. A., Box No. 1,320 Post office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—BOARD WANTED from 10th Sept. till next May, by a gentleman his wife and son in a strictly private family, where no other boarders will be taken, above 14th st. and west of 2d-av. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, Box 2,682 Lower Post-office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN WITH their wives wish for nicely furnished lodgings, with full board, in a first class house in a good locality, with all the conveniences. They are desirous of occupying nearly all the house themselves. Address Box No. 2,662 Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY DELIGHTFUL FRONT ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also rooms for two single gentlemen may be obtained in private family, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, and in a genteel neighborhood, two large rooms, with one or two bedrooms adjoining if desired, containing gas, bath, water closet, &c., near 23d-st. Apply at No. 294 3d-av.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodation for a family without children. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. Convenient to stages. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED WITH FULL or partial board for a gentleman. Preference given to a private family occupying a modern house. Location must be between Broadway and 6th av. and 14th and 23d sts. Address B. C., Box No. 3,649 Post-office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN will find desirable single or suites of rooms at the above number. The house has been newly furnished and has all the modern improvements.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, could accommodate one or two single gentlemen, on very moderate terms. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen, at No. 361 Pacific st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROCKAWAY PAVILLION, LONG ISLAND, will be open through September. The fourth Grand Ball on Saturday, Sept. 3. Schneider's Cotillion Band every afternoon and evening. The cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 4½ P. M., daily. FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXTENSIVE FACTORY AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to give up active business, will sell out his manufacturing establishment in the City of Perth Amboy, including engine, machinery and tools, mostly new, United States mail lock contract, and patents for the new padlock if desired. This business will yield $20 000 annual profit and may be increased to almost any extent. One half to three fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent for a term of years; or he will sell a part to a suitable party who will carry on the business vigorously. Apply to J. ANDREWS, Perth Amboy, N. J.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., inventor and patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FURNITURE of FANNING'S large, elegant and well-known ice cream saloon, confectionery and restaurant, No. 244 Grand-st., one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises of E. T. FANNING.

$1,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH THAT amount can have an interest in a business that will pay $5,000 per year, the present owner not having time to devote to it. Address J. THOMAS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 316 Broadway.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDEN, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of New York Lodge No. 3, A. P. A., are requested to be punctual in attendance at their Lodge-room, Convention Hall, No. 179 Wooster-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely, in full regalia, for the purpose of going to Paterson, to assist the brethren there in the celebration of that day. All members of the order are respectfully invited to join with this Lodge in the turn out on that day. RICHARD KNOWLES, W. M. CHAS. JESSUP, Recording Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House on this FRIDAY evening, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock; all those that have tickets and money not handed in to the Committee, will please do so to-night, to close the accounts for the excursion on the 22d August to David's Island, previous to making arrangements for the excursion to Newburgh. H. RAYMOND, Colonel. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 80x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further particulars, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 325 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1860, ON BROOKLYN Heights, only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a snug, genteelly-furnished house, having gas, Ridgewood water hot and cold; bath room, water-closets, furnace, &c.; has been newly painted and papered throughout and is in complete order. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE house No. 301 Lexington-av., near 39th-st.; house recently modernized; has modern improvements, gas fixtures, vault, &c.; also, three-story high stoop brick house No. 6 1st-st., near Bowery; has gas, range bath, &c., and immediate possession. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK house, 50 feet front, No. 66 Hammond-st.; also, the three story brick house No. 296 West 14th-st.; also, the three-story high basement modern house No. 151 East 60th st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, THREE stories, basement and under-cellar, No. 63 North-Moore st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts.; has all the modern improvements. Rent low to a small family, with immediate possession. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, No 75 Barclay, corner Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING NO. 173 Hudson-st., within a few doors of St. John's Park; also, the small three-story dwelling No 202 said street; also, the desirable four-story dwelling No 239 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., has all the modern improvements. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEWLY-furnished brown-stone house, near Madison-square, will be let to a small family, the present occupants, consisting of two persons, desiring to board out the rent. Best of references exchanged. Address B. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house, No. 45 East 23d st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

FACTORY TO LEASE.—THE LARGE BRICK building, 50x200 feet, fronting on 47th and 48th sts., near the 8th av., well adapted for any manufacturing or mechanical purpose. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE SMALL three story brick house, No 27 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton; possession 1st October, or sooner if required. Inquire at the house, or No. 198 Wall-st. Rent $550 per annum.

TO LEASE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 90 West 32d-st., containing all modern conveniences, gas fixtures, &c. Will be leased for a term of years at $550 per annum. Inquire of RAYNOR & B. BLACKWELL, 1,139 Broadway, cor. 34th st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF 3 TO 5 YEARS—A new 4 story, high stoop, brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, in 28th st., between 5th and Madison-avs. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

BROADWAY LOTS TO LEASE.—NOS. 502 and 504, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, 48 feet front, 62 feet on Crosby-st., by 200 feet deep. Inquire of Col. H. BOSTWICK, No. 35 East 12th st.; or G. THOMAS, Architect, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A THREE STORY brick house, with gas and water, situated at No. 7 East Baltic-st. Possession to be had immediately; furniture sold if wanted; rent cheap. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 146 EAST THIRTEENTH-st. Rent $1,100 per annum. Also, No. 162 East 13th st. Rent $700 per annum. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 90 East 32d st., near Lexington-av. Rent $500 per annum. For particulars apply at No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY house No. 151 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs., with all the modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

TO TEACHERS.—TWO LARGE PARLORS ON the first floor to be let for a select school, located up town in a desirable neighborhood. Apply immediately at No. 60 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., high stoop, three-story. A portion of the rent taken in board, if desired, by one gentlemen.

FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, or without, at No. 51 Green-st., 28 feet wide, six storiet high, with vaults lighted in the best manner. Inquire of Mr. GROSS, No. 45 Green st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO 134 Vanderbilt av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No 51 Liberty-st.

OFFICE AND LOFTS TO LET—NO. 212 Pearl, corner Fletcher-st. Apply to WOLFE, DASH & FISHER, No. 38 Warren st.

TO LET.—STORE AND BACKROOM, NO. 1,078 Broadway. A desirable location for the fancy goods business. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND.—THE real estate of the late Dr. Carll, of Jericho, Queens County, consisting of improved and unimproved lands (near the railroad stations), woodlands, &c., over a thousand acres, in Queens and Suffolk counties, will be sold at Hicksville, on TUESDAY, the 27th of September, at 1 o'clock. For particulars, inquire of JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Referee, Jamaica, or ALBERT G. CARLL, Jericho.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT first-class house and lot No 39 10th st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house which is 25 feet 4 inches by 67 feet, contains all the latest improvements, gas and water throughout, bath-room &c.; the first and second stories being three rooms deep; lot 92 feet in depth. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av and 39th st., the corner to two adjoining houses, brown stone, full-sized fronts, three story and basement, with space of three to six feet between roof and ceiling of third story; first class, all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises through the day.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE BEST business stand in Morrisania, situated at the head of Railroad-av., Old Boston Road. Has been used as a grocery, flour and feed store for 8 years. Building in good order, and has accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Mott Haven, N. Y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—TWO valuable lots on Washington-av., (near Myrtle,) Brooklyn, overlooking the East River. Fine location for a residence. Only $600 cash, balance on mortgage 4 years. Apply to H. T. SCHROEDER, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front house, 25x60 feet, with all the modern improvements, and perfect in every part, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill; the first house west of 4th-av., on 36th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE HIGH stoop house, No. 7, East 12th st., with all the modern improvements; possession given immediately. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN AND SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone front houses, in 46th, 47th and 48th sts. Price from $9,500 to $12,000. Inquire of ROBT. H. COBURN, in store west side of 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY AND attic house, in 10th-st., near 2d-av., with gas and Croton water; also, a full lot on 17th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. For particulars, apply to J. WRIGHT, No. 120 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AVENUE, BERGEN, N. J., second house, right hand; fine view, good water, &c. Apply on the premises, or of C. VREELAND, grocer, near the stage office in Bergen.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A MERCHANT wishes to lease a furnished house, (or furniture to furnish a first-class house.) The house must be in a good location, say between 4th and 6th avs. and 12th and 25th sts. Must be large, first class and well furnished, and the price moderate. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, stating location, price, and when an interview can be had.

WANTED—APARTMENTS IN A GENTEEL house by a gentleman, wife and two children, little girls under 3 years old, on the first or second floor, with gas, bath, &c. preferred. Address, for two days, F. D., Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE. For sale, a second hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER?—She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d av., above 21st st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River, comprising about 16 acres of land and commanding a fine view of the river, Catskill Mountains, &c., &c., and within ten minutes' drive of steamboat landing and railway stations. The grounds abound in beautiful and romantic scenery, and the location one of the most desirable on the Hudson, combining in an eminent degree all the advantages of city and country. For full particulars, inquire of THOS. RUTHERFORD, No. 314 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE two story dwelling house and lot of land belonging to the estate of Joseph Collins, deceased, eligibly situated on the west side of the Main st., in the centre of the village of Bloomfield, New Jersey, fronting on the public park. This property offers a rare opportunity for securing a very desirable country residence. The lot measures 100 feet on the Main-street and extends back nearly 460 feet, to West st.

WILLIAM B. BALDWIN, ZOPHAR B. DODD, } Executors.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruits and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'s Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, 1 fine orchard; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TWO-STORY AND basement cottage house in Hudson City, N. J., marble mantels, cornices, centre-pieces, fruit trees, &c., &c., situated on Palisade av., next door to D. Lukten's Land Office, 15 minutes walk from Hoboken Ferry. West Hoboken stages pass the door. Price low and terms to suit. Inquire of I. B. BOGART, Union Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A ONE STORY STONE building at Hunter's point, L. I., with about 20 lots adjoining; on one of which is a small cottage and stable. The building is 50x100 feet, and has in it a steam engine of 60 horse power. The property has 160 feet front on the East River, and is well calculated for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 34 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $[illegible]. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 143 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, adjoining the premises.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs, new, original and complete or made to order, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect and superintendent of over 3,000 fine buildings. Office, No. 182 Broadway.

FARMS.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, two farms situated in the County of Chesterfield, State of Virginia: one called "Grassland," situated within one mile and overlooking the City of Petersburgh, containing 355 acres, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of a large family; with well-constructed out-houses for the preservation of crops and sheltering stocks, &c.

This farm is beautifully situated, and in a high state of improvement; all having been recently limed and well set in clover. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural or gardening purposes a more desirable farm is rarely afforded in eastern Virginia.

The other farm, called the "Isle of Pines," is situated 15 miles from the City of Petersburgh, containing 800 acres and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; much of this tract is in virgin growth, and heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, ash, &c.

The farms are offered because other and pressing engagements forbid my attention to them; and will be sold on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.

Address me, Wintepock Post office, Chesterfield County, Va. JAMES H. COX.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles northwest from the New-Haven Railroad Dépôt in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $[illegible],000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—AT STONE-House Plains, about two miles from the West Bloomfield dépôt. It contains thirty acres, six of which are covered with fine chestnut timber, the remainder fine tillable land in good condition; four acres are covered with a young, thrifty apple orchard of fine varieties; it contains also a large, never failing sulphur spring. Price low, terms moderate. Inquire of HENRY A. SPEAR, Esq., Stone-House Plains, two miles north of the dépôt, on the Telegraph road.

FARM AT LAKELAND, SUFFOLK COUNTY, L. I., FOR SALE—Contains about 80 acres; 40 acres under cultivation, the balance wood and meadow land; good two-story house, containing 8 rooms, in good condition, nearly new; barn and outbuildings good; plenty of fruit; the stock and implements will go with the farm; will be sold cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST CLASS CITY PROPERTY—Well improved, unincumbered, eight miles from Washington, D. C. Price, one $20,000 and one $25,000; about 200 acres in each. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., Gowanus, South Brooklyn.

FRUIT FARM AT NYACK FOR SALE.—About 20 acres, with abundance of apples, pears, grapes, &c., and a fine river view. Also, other farms, cottages and country seats. S. EDDY & Co., 51 Liberty-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, (title I, chapter 4, part 3,) and the acts of the Legislature of said State amendatory thereof, formed a limited partnership to be conducted under the name or firm of ARCHER & BROTHER. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is dealing in groceries in the City of New York; and that CHARLES S. ARCHER, who resides in Jersey City, State of New-Jersey, and WASHINGTON ARCHER, who resides in the City of New-York, are the general partners and FRANK S. ALLEN, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner therein, and that the amount of capital which said FRANK S. ALLEN, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock thereof, is sixty five hundred dollars, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 17th day of August, 1859, and is to terminate on the 17th day of August, 1861.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17, 1859.

CHAS. S. ARCHER,
WASHINGTON ARCHER,
FRANK S. ALLEN.

Witnessed by CHAS. B. HART.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO is dissolved as per agreement in our articles of copartnership. WM. P. MILLER will sign in liquidation.

Signed, WM. P. MILLER,
W. J. BICKNELL.

New-York, Aug. 31, 1859.

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MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$[illegible] 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 [illegible]	[illegible] 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 [illegible]	[illegible] 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 132 and 134 Nassau st., and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE IN NEW-YORK CITY FOR SALE.—The stock of implements, &c., fixtures and lease, together with the good will of an establishment in a desirable locality, vicinity of North River. The subscriber intending to withdraw from the business, accordingly offers advantages for purchasers. Apply personally or by letter to HENRY F. DIBBLEE, No. 100 Murray-st., New York.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL. Warranted pure and equal in quality to any in this market, for sale low by the manufacturers. A. & G. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 95 William-st.

CANNEL COAL.—A LOT OF CANNEL COAL, IN bulk, from a new mine, of superior quality, can be seen at No. 41 Washington-st. Refer to Hilyer, Case & Cox Agents, No. 325 Washington-st.; to J. A. Briggs, No. 25 William-st; P. & H. K. Dow, No. 6 Exchange-place; and M. Bermon, or A. GANETT, No. 77 Cedar-st., where specimens of this Coal can be seen.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

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FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

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TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles. At the wine and ale vaults of G. E. MENDUM, Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

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No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

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READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I then had her dressed with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SOUTHBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON's work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 10 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 20 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 220 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PLACE OF TRIAL.—THE PARK BANK, Plaintiffs, against EDGAR D. STURTEVANT and ABEL S. STURTEVANT, Defendants—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall of the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Beekman street, in the City of New York within twenty days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time afore said, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Aug. 24, 1859. TOWNSEND & VAN NESS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au26 law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.
ap1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY, WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.
mh4-law-6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859. MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.
my27-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859. JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.
ap8-law6mF*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

500 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 307 BROADWAY, New York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30-days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug 1, 1859. }

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" —and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if, considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 63 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

A FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANY wish to add $50,000 to their capital. The present capital is as well and safely invested as any in this City, and the business is prosperous and steadily increasing. The chief officer is willing to retire, providing the right party offers. A more desirable opportunity to make a profitable investment, and obtain a desirable position is seldom offered. Address (in strict confidence) PHILIP REYNOLDS, No 31 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division, and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First-class applications wanted for loans on New York and Brooklyn real estate; do. do. on farms in New-York State, Hudson River counties preferred; also $2,500 to lend on Staten Island property. R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 17 Wall-st.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION }
INS. CO., NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD Co.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1, will be paid on that day, at the Bank of North America. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF FALL DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
will sell,
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, AND SATURDAY, SEPT. 3,
A
Very large and attractive assortment
of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
in every variety—to which they invite the particular attention of buyers.
Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

On FRIDAY, Sept. 2, at No. 30 7th st.,
Will be sold all the furniture, carpets, paintings, looking-glasses, silver crockery and glassware in said dwelling house. Sale commences at 10½; also, a fine piano-forte.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., the genteel furniture of a family, viz: One fine piano forte, mahogany sofas chairs bureaus, bedsteads, beds and bedding carpets, mirrors curtains, kitchen utensils, stoves, refrigerator, tables, chairs oil-cloths, &c.; also, a few fine oil paintings. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy of attention.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—$17,000 WORTH OF MAGnificent household furniture. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant contents of the five-story residence No. 218 14th st., near 8th av., consisting of rosewood and mahogany furniture, beds and bedding of the most costly description, piano-forte, china ware, glassware, solid silverware, &c., &c. Sale positive.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 451 Canal st., furniture, parlor suite, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, piano, velvet and other carpets, oil cloths, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, centre, dining and tea tables, China, glass, silver ware, &c., dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE—AT PRIVATE SALE.—A family, declining housekeeping, will dispose of their parlor furniture at a great sacrifice. Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, carved legs and case made by City maker; cost $500, will be sold for $250, including stool and French cloth cover; rosewood parlor suite, seven pieces, covered in three-colored satin, cost $450, will be sold for $150; etagere, centre table, engravings, mantel ornaments, carpets, &c. Inquire THIS DAY and EVENING, at No. 86 West 11th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1859. }

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 101 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 23, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:

"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any state, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

N. B.—This notice does not apply to the Calvary Cemetery, which by special ordinance of the Common Council, are privileged to give permits for all burials in that Cemetery.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursd. Sept. 1, 4:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 1, 7 A. M.
Friday. Sept. 2, 11:30 A. M.	Friday. Sept. 2, 6 A. M.
Sunday. Sept. 4, 7 A. M.	Saturd. Sept. 3, 7:30 A. M.
Monday. Sept. 5, 2 P. M.	Sunday. Sept. 4, 1:15 P. M.
Tuesday Sept. 6, 3 P. M.	Tuesday Sept. 6, 9 A. M.
Wednes. Sept. 7, 3:30 P. M.	Wednes. Sept. 7, 10 A. M.
Thursd. Sept. 8, 3:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 8, 10:30 A. M.
Friday. Sept. 9, 3:30 P. M.	Friday. Sept. 9, 6 A. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Saturd. Sept. 10, 6:30 A. M.
Monday Sept. 12, 3 P. M.	Monday. Sept. 12, 7 A. M.
Tuesday Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Tuesday Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Wednes. Sept. 14, 3 P. M.	Wednes. Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Thursd. Sept. 15, 3:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 15, 7 A. M.
Friday. Sept. 16, 4 P. M.	Friday. Sept. 16, 7 A. M.
Sunday. Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Saturd. Sept. 17, 7 A. M.
Monday Sept. 19, 12:30 P. M.	Sunday. Sept. 18, 12 M.
Tuesday Sept. 20, 1:30 P. M.	Tuesday Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Wednes. Sept. 21, 2:30 P. M.	Wednes. Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Thursd. Sept. 22, 3:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 22, 10 A. M.
Friday. Sept. 23, 4 P. M.	Friday. Sept. 23, 11 A. M.
Sunday. Sept. 25, 7 A. M.	Saturd. Sept. 24, 6 A. M.
Monday. Sept. 26, 3 P. M.	Sunday. Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday. Sept. 27, 3 P. M.	Tuesday. Sept. 27, 7 A. M.
Wednes. Sept. 28, 3 P. M.	Wednes. Sept. 28, 7 A. M.
Thursd. Sept. 29, 2:30 P. M.	Thursd. Sept. 29, 7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs. Sept. 1, 6:30 A. M.	Thurs'y. Sept. 1, 10:30 A. M.
Friday. Sept. 2, 7 A. M.	Friday. Sept. 2, 11 A. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Monday. Sept. 5, 9 A. M.
Tuesday Sept. 6, 10 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
Wed'day Sept. 7, 11 A. M.	Wed'day Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Thurs. Sept. 8, 12 M.	Thu'day. Sept. 8, 4 P. M.
Friday. Sept. 9, 12:30 P. M.	Friday. Sept. 9, 4:30 P. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10, 1:30 P. M.	Satu'day Sept. 10, 5 P. M.
Sunday Sept. 11, 7 A. M.	Sunday. Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12, 7:30 A. M.	Monday. Sept. 12, 2:30 P. M.
Tuesday Sept. 13, 8 A. M.	Tuesday. Sept. 13, 3:30 P. M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 14, 8 A. M.	Wed'day Sept. 14, 3:30 P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Thu'day. Sept. 15, 4 P. M.
Friday. Sept. 16, 9 A. M.	Friday. Sept. 16, 4:30 P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17, 10:30 A. M.	Monday. Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday Sept. 20, 9 A. M.	Tuesday. Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 10:30 A. M.	Wed'day. Sept. 21, 2:30 P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 22, 11 A. M.	Thu'day. Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
Friday. Sept. 23, 12 M.	Friday. Sept. 23, 4 P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Monday. Sept. 26, 7 P. M.
Tuesday. Sept. 27, 8 A. M.	Tuesday. Sept. 27, 2:30 P. M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wed'day Sept. 28, 3:30 P. M.
Thu'day Sept. 29, 8:30 A. M.	Thu'day. Sept. 29, 4 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES WILL make her daily trips to and from Rockaway, stopping at the Sea Side House each way. Leaving Catharine Market Slip 9 A. M.; Spring-st. 9.20; Pier 4, North River, 9:30. Fare, 50 cents each way.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 60; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FARE 50 CENTS.—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7¾ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M.; 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 6:30 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 6:10 P. M. Mail.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama,
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,

4,000 Tons Burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on

THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC

will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons Freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding Passengers, Baggage and Freight.

For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-street, (front room, 2d story.)
J. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM TO SPAIN FROM HAVANA.

THE BERENGUER } 1,600 tons each.
ALMOZ BAR EUROPA, }

One of the above splendid and very fast Spanish mail steamers leaves Havana on the 12th of every month for CADIZ, or during quarantine in Spain, (May to October,) for VIGO.

They have for the last two years performed their voyages with great regularity, and in the remarkably short time of 15 to 18 days from port to port.

From Cadiz they proceed to Barcelona, touching at intermediate ports, and from Vigo either to Liverpool or Marseilles direct.

They offer excellent accommodation to travelers.

Cabin fare $170.

Consignees in Havana, J. M. MORALES & CO.

For particulars apply to
SIMON DE VISSER, No. 43 Broad st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $65.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$116
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi weekly U. S. Mail Side Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$8

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations..$7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—CHANGE OF DAY.—The American atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot on measurement goods, and other articles in proportion. Insurance one-half per cent. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Georgia Central Railroad Co. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.,
corner of Albany.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. B. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, 60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New York from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows.
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

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Popular Spanish-American Paper.
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Fifth Number out to-day.
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Double Steamer Paper for Cuba.
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Copies, done up in strong wrappers for the mail, can be had at the office, No. 24 Ann-st. Price 10 cents.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 282 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE

Are all of the full scale of 7 octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings making the much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince-sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON,

Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, New York.

First class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300.
T. S. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $0 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HAZLETON BROS. PIANO FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND-hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor place, corner 4th-av.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The elegant fast sailing steamer CROTON, will leave from Pier No. 32, East River, James Slip, for Glen Cove, stopping at Delancy and 10th sts., on SUNDAY, Sept. 4, landing at City Island and New-Rochelle each way. Fare for the excursion (to and back) 25 cents. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 3:30 P. M. Will leave James Slip at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks Aug. 29, 30 and 31, FRIDAY, 2d, and SATURDAY, 3d—starting from James slip at 7:45; Spring st. at 8:20; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

EXCURSION—CHOLERA BANKS.—IN CONSEquence of the success of the previous excursion the owners of steamboat HUNTRESS, Capt. Duval, have been requested to make an early morning trip to Cholera Banks on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, 1859, leaving Jackson st. at 1½ o'clock, and Peck-slip at 2 o'clock. Tickets $1. Bait furnished free.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT PATENT LIGHTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1859. }

On petition of THADDEUS HYATT, of New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him Nov. 12, 1845, for an improvement in "Vault Covers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place Nov. 12, 1859.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, Oct. 24, next, at 12 o'clock M., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed Oct. 10; depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days there after.

Ordered also, that this notice be published in the *Constitution*, Washington, D. C., and *Daily News*, New York, once a week for three weeks the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before Oct. 24, next, the day of hearing.
WILLIAM D. BISHOP,
Commissioner of Patents.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR.

For saving fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N.Y.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts with and without rolling shutters, interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault. *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
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LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SILK SKIRT.—THE OWNER CAN have the same by addressing E. A. CONNELL, Springfield, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages, usual full size of Music, weekly, for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is New appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.

The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 396 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly Bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $3 40 apiece.

Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT INAUGURATION
of the
NEW SEASON.
The first night of the season marked by a
HOUSE
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING,
and the
TWO NEW PIECES
SUCCESSFUL
in the
HIGHEST DEGREE,
having been received by an enthusiastic audience with such a
GENUINE
and
HEARTY APPLAUSE
as to place their success beyond question. They
WILL BE REPEATED
TO-NIGHT,
with the same excellent cast.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1859,
will be presented Tom Taylor's beautiful two-act drama, entitled
HOUSE AND HOME,
with the following magnificent cast:
Horace Chetwood (member of Parliament) Mr. G. Jordan
General Witherington..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Frederick Morton..........Mr. H. F. Daly
Lady Helen Chetwood..........Miss Ada Clifton
The Hon. Harriet Wardour..........Miss Laura Keene
Hopwood..........Miss Florence Bell
To conclude with the side splitting burletta of
OUR CLERKS;
or,
SUPPOSE WAR WERE DECLARED?
In which Messrs. F. A. Vincent, G. A. Smith, Peters, Henry, Moretimer, &c., and Misses Ada Clifton, Madame Macarthy, Wells De Land, Moretimer, &c., will appear.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Manager.
UNEQUALED
SUCCESS
OF THE GREAT
AMERICAN PLAY.
MATILDA
HERON.
MATILDA
HERON.
MATILDA
HERON.
UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED
THE QUEEN
OF TRAGEDY.
CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES,
nightly testify the intense interest excited by the thrilling representation of the great character of
GERALDINE.
Messrs. WALCOT,
COULDOCK,
SOTHERN,
DAVIDGE,
And Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
IN THE PLAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..........50 cents | Upper Boxes..........25 cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1859.
Fifth week of the great and renowned
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
LAST NIGHT OF BIANCO.
The two Brothers in Comic parts
Last night of GABRIEL as Bianco.
François..........as..........Jobard.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
in their wonderful
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
Jobard..........François.
And positively very last performance of
BIANCO.
Bianco..........Gabriel.
In rehearsal—The grand comic pantomime of ASPHODEL, with many new and comic scenes, invented and introduced by
GABRIEL RAVEL.
SPECIAL NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, the doors will open at 7; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Sept. 2.
The entertainment will commence with the tragedy of
MACBETH.
THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS; OR, THE MIDNIGHT ASSAULT.
THE MILLINERS.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 2,
GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE
and
MILITARY CONCERT.
Second night of the favorite Prima Donna,
Miss MARIA BRAINERD.
Second night of the truly great Pianist,
Mr. GUSTAVE SATTER.
Second night under the Musical Direction of
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH.
Second night of the Accompanist,
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES.
FULL MILITARY BAND
Of Reed and Brass instruments, and
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND!
THE SOLDIER'S GLORY,
Will be repeated this evening.
Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert begins at 8 o'clock.

THE WINTER GARDEN,

A Conservatory of the Arts, dedicated to the culture of Comedy, Music and Ballet by
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.

The employees of this establishment are notified to assemble here on SATURDAY NEXT, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock.

For the convenience of the artists engaged they are informed that the following ladies and gentlemen only are required for the rehearsal of the opening entertainment on Saturday next, Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock:

Mrs. WOOD, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Miss SARA STEVENS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT and Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON.

On Monday, Sept. 5, the Fairy Action will be rehearsed at 11 o'clock, when Madame Denlin, Miss Gimber, Miss Morton, Miss Barnett, Miss Agnes Clinton, Miss Secor, Miss Fielding, and Miss Denham will attend.

Mr. R. Mollenhauer is requested to assemble the members of the orchestra on Monday, Sept. 5, at 12. By order of THE STAGE DIRECTOR.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR
TOGETHER.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, BENEFIT OF SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Stage Manager. Last performance of this monster Troupe previous to their appearance at the Athenæum, South Brooklyn, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.

The above elegant Hall will be to let after the 5th of November next for Fairs, Lectures, Concerts, Balls, Readings or any other respectable entertainment. The size of the Hall is 200 by 60 feet. Apply on the premises.

CARL HUBNER'S
EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.
This beautiful picture is now on free exhibition.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX DAYS ONLY of that inimitable FAMILY OF ACROBATS, SENOR ORRIN AND HIS THREE ONES. FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, MR. and MRS. WHITE; followed by the PICTURESQUE ACROBATISM of Señor Orrin and his sons; concluded by MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the stirring and exciting French drama of THE DEATH TOKEN, after which PICTURESQUE ACROBATISMS by Señor Orrin and family, and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The ancient OLIVE TREE TRUNK, from the MOUNT OF OLIVES, the FAMILY OF ANACONDAS, the grand Aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., are all to be seen. Admittance, 25c.; Children under 10, 13c. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

GRAND PIC NIC.—THE FIRST ANNUAL PIC Nic of the American Shirt Manufacturing Company, New-York will be held at Conrad's Yorkville Park, 86th-st., East River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, 1859. Tickets for strangers, 25 cents, to be had at the gate of the Park.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY.—This new hall, tastefully fitted up, is admirably adapted for the most select entertainments, such as concerts, readings, lectures, &c. It seats 300 persons. For terms apply at the hall.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Now visited by crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24. Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FROM KANSAS.

Kidnapping in Kansas—Confession of a Kidnapper—Trouble Apprehended from the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

Of the kidnapping of DOY, his son and thirteen colored people, last Winter on our prairie by a gang of Missourians, aided by some ruffians from our midst; their imprisonment in Platte City and St. Joseph jails; the transportation of the colored people to the Southern Slave Market; the release of young DOY and the rescue of the father from St. Joseph prison, a few weeks since, are already familiar to your readers. Ever since DOY and party were forcibly taken into Missouri, suspicions have rested upon different persons as guilty of betraying them into the hands of the officious.

A few days since one of the kidnappers, a renegade from Massachusetts, returned to this city from Pike's Peak, whose name is WHITLEY. No sooner was the ruffian seen on the street by Dr. DOY, than the latter went up to him with a revolver and questioned him about the affair, and forced from him a promise to meet a Committee that evening and state all he knew of the affair. At the appointed time DOY had a number of citizens at his room to listen to the statement of the kidnapper, who did not appear. After waiting some time time without seeing him, DOY went to his house, and forced him to come to the meeting or be shot; WHITLEY concluded it best to go before the Committee of citizens rather than be shot. He did so, and stated that a fellow named J. J. HUZZY, formerly of New-England, now living in town, was the person guilty of betraying DOY and party into the hands of the Missourians, and that HUZZY's trunk contained letters implicating him as the guilty party.

A Committee was appointed to examine into the truthfulness of the statement. The next day the Committee ascertained that HUZZY's trunk contained such letters.

Dr. DOY soon after saw HUZZY on the street, went to him, and charged him with the betrayal of his party last January, which he strenuously denied until the Doctor referred to the letters in his trunk, as corroborative proof of his guilt. HUZZY then promised to go before a Committee of the citizens and make a clear breast of it, give a full and unequivocal confession as to his connection with the affair. He begged an opportunity to go to his trunk before seeing the Committee, which DOY would not permit him to do, well knowing that he intended the destruction of the letters—the only evidence of his guilt.

HUZZY was taken into a room and guarded until brought before the Committee, who promised to protect him from harm until the next day, no matter what the character of his confession should be.

A Notary was brought in who administered the oath to HUZZY, who then made the following confession of his guilt in betraying the party into the hands of the enemy to be imprisoned, and the colored people sold down South.

The confession only substantiated the statements of some Missourians to DOY, while he was in prison at Platt city. The confession of HUZZY displays a determination on the part of some of our citizens to keep up the most infamous espoinage over all people of color coming into our midst, to ascertain under the guise of friendship where they were from, going, who their former owners were, and all matters pertaining to themselves, so they could correspond with the masters and betray the victims of Slavery, and send them again into the hell of Southern bondage. Not only were fugitive slaves to be treated in this way, but free persons of African descent were to be kidnapped and sold into Slavery.

But to the confession, which is rather long, and I will only give the substance, as follows:

The first HUZZY had to do with kidnapping was in December of last year, at which time he met at one of our hotels "some rather suspicious-looking persons," whom he afterwards learned to be from Missouri in search of fugitive slaves, who had escaped from that State only a few days previous.

HUZZY got into conversation with a Mr. THOMPSON, of Kansas City, who had lost a "colored boy," who, he supposed was in this city. THOMPSON agreed to reward HUZZY for his services in assisting in the recapture of the escaped fugitives, and left for Kansas City, leaving the whole matter in charge of HUZZY, who promised to be on the look-out and inform him by letter of what was going on. THOMPSON wanted to take the slave by the enforcement of the Fugive Slave Law, HUZZY thought it impossible to succeed in that way, but thought he could do it by stratagem.

He then got Dr. GARVIN, the Postmaster at that time of this city, and WHITLEY, to assist him in taking the fugitives.

This tryo of kidnappers held frequent meetings together to devise ways and means to secure their object. At first they met at an office in this town, until they thought they would be suspected, when they met out on the prairie.

They were pledged to each other to secrecy, and to keep up the organization to return fugitives as fast as they come here, and to divide the proceeds.

They kept posted THOMPSON and others who had lost slaves in Missouri by a regular correspondence.

Soon after THOMPSON left for Kansas City, BEN WOOD, F. S. LEWIS and Mr. RILLEY, all slaveholders in Western Missouri, came over in search of fugitives, and made arrangements with the firm (GARVIN & CO.) to look out for them, and if their slaves were seen to let them know and they would come down from Lecompton, where they intended to stop until successful in capturing the escaped slaves, and take them back to Weston, and to reward the firm liberally for their services. It was then arranged that HUZZY should pretend to be the friend of the fugitives, to give them money and to assist them into Canada.

They soon ascertained that a company of fugitives were to be taken to Iowa by old JOHN BROWN. And a party of colored people, some of them free and others runaway slaves, to Holton, on their way to join BROWN, by Dr. DOY and his son CHARLES.

HUZZY attended all the meetings where preparation was being made for getting them off. He contributed $5 towards defraying their expenses on the way. Made several attempts to have the Abolitionists appoint him to go along as one of the drivers for the party. But in this he failed, and a man named CLOUGH was selected. HUZZY knew at what time the party would start, and kept the slaveholders in and about Lecompton advised as to all that was going on.

The tryo employed GEORGE ROBBINS, JACK HURD, the McGEE boys, and a man named LAUGHLIN, to assist in capturing the party on the way. HUZZY helped the slaves over the river, and into Dr. DOY's wagons, with every assurance of friendly regard; he got their confidence, and not one of that unfortunate party suspected him of any intention to betray them into the hands of the spoilers. He bid them good-bye on the prairie. They started toward Nebraska, and, as they hoped, to freedom, to a new life—and he rode in all haste to Lecompton, to inform their enemies of all that had taken place; a large party started in pursuit, among whom were Garvin, Whitley, Jake Hurd, Tom and J. McGee, George Robbins and McLaughlin, all from Kansas; Ben Wood, F. S. Lewis, Martin Rilley, and others, of Western Missouri.

They put spurs to their studs and started in pursuit of DOY's party. While at the same time a company under the command of Dr. J. N. O. P. WOOD went for JOHN BROWN's. The former were overtaken on the prairie, twelve miles from Lawrence, captured and taken to Weston. The other party under BROWN escaped, and are now enjoying the blessings of freedom in Canada, while the most of those taken with DOY are now on the sugar or cotton plantations of the South, under the lash of the task-master. One week after the capture, HUZZY walked to Weston to obtain the reward of his perfidy and crime, which he got, amounting to $73 50. The rest of the party got the same sum.

JACK HURD and GEORGE ROBBINS took CHAS. SMITH and GEORGE HAYS—one a native of Brownsville, Pa., and the other of Cincinnati, Ohio—free born, captured with DOY, to Independence, to sell them as slaves. One escaped and one was sold, for whom HURD received $1,000. This was not divided among the rest of the party, which accounts for the falling out of the ruffians with each other.

HUZZY, WHITLEY and GARVIN returned to Lawrence, where it was proposed to run off slaves, pretend they were friends, and were taking them to a land of liberty, to take them into the Cherokee Nation and sell them as slaves. On their return a bitter feeling was manifest against WHITLEY and GARVIN, who soon after left for Pike's Peak, where GARVIN now is, but WHITLEY returned a few days since. HUZZY was not suspected of betrayal until this Spring at an election, where he was found hard to work for the Democratic Party, distributing tickets, &c. WHITLEY exposed him, and his confession proves all. The trio tried to fasten suspicion upon CHAS. DOY and CLOUGH, two of the drivers of the wagons containing the fugitives, as the guilty party to the estrayal, but failed.

This morning a card handbill was posted up in town, representing three negroes in the act of running, with a bundle over their shoulder, and a personal description of them, where they were from, and from whom they ran away, offering $600 reward for their recovery and return to a Missouri jail.

The slave-hunters are getting rather bold to post such papers in Lawrence.

They think it an easy matter to excite the cupidity of Yankees, thinking we are readily bought, and they certainly have good reason for it. They bought WHITLEY, HUZZY, GARVIN, all natives of Free States, cheap, and think the price the standard by which Yankees are made bloodhounds, to catch their slaves for them.

Trouble is apprehended from the Indians in Southwestern Kansas. The citizens of Chase, Hunter, Greenwood, and Morris Counties, are very much alarmed in consequence of the demonstration of the Kaws, Osages, and other tribes encamped in large numbers on the Arkansas. It is expected they have met to revenge the death of two Kaws who were hung by the settlers, for stealing, a short time since, in Morris County.

Rumors of war again reach us from Southern Kansas. That MONTGOMERY is again in the field with two hundred men. Your correspondent, "Randolph," has gone down and will doubtless keep you posted as to what is going on. Yours, JACQUES.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

JONATHAN J. HUZZY, whose confession in reference to the kidnapping of Dr. DOY and party last Winter, I sent you a few days since, has left town it is hoped for good; he went away in the night, very much alarmed for his personal safety. The lady at whose house he has been boarding for the last few months, informed me that she had suspected him for a long time of having been guilty of some crime, on account of his uneasiness during the night; could not sleep; was often fearfully alarmed at a noise, and gave constant and unmistaken evidence of a troubled mind; was very uneasy during the day, and she was not surprised at the *denouement*, for she had long been expecting something of the kind. HUZZY started on foot for Missouri, where he now is.

Among his effects at his room were several letters from shareholders in Missouri, handbills for the recapture of runaway slaves, which were taken by Dr. DOY and read in a public meeting house here last evening.

This correspondence developed an infamous plan, entered into by HUZZY with the Missourians, for the betrayal of fugitives into their hands, on condition of being well paid for doing it. HUZZY and WHITLEY were to pass themselves off as abolitionists and friends of the slaves, give them money to get their confidence, and then betray them into Slavery; and while pretending to be taking them to Canada, drive into Missouri and imprison them in jail until their alleged owners came forward, paid the reward and took them away.

It was to be a regular system of kidnapping, but they fell out among themselves, and exposed the whole plot.

Some letters were read written by HUZZY himself, of which he seemed to have kept a copy. One of them was written to his friends in New-Hampshire during the difficulties and just before going out on a dangerous expedition against the enemy, showing at that time that he was a true man, an ardent lover of freedom, determined to sacrifice his life if needed, to prevent the establishment of Slavery upon Kansas soil.

A caucus of citizens was held here last evening, to request Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON, of this city, to announce himself a candidate for the office of Governor under the Wyandott Constitution. Yours, JACQUES.

SPORTING.

The Turf—American Horses in England.

Porter's Spirit of this week contains the following correction:

"The *Vanderbilt*, last Saturday, took out quite a large exportation of trotting stock, consisting of seven horses, in all—two Morgans, two pairs of Black Hawk geldings, and one Mambrino. They go to Europe on speculation, and not on consignment to H. I. M., the Emperor NAPOLEON."

The *Spirit* says: "An interesting double team trot, for $2,500 a side, has been made between the owners of two celebrated double teams, at mile heats, best three in five, owners to drive, to come off over one of the Long Island tracks, between the 10th and 15th October next. The teams and the owners are well known, and the contest cannot fail to excite considerable interest."

Mr. JOHN CARRIER, of Philadelphia, has been laying out a trotting track near Orange Court-house, Va., and has some flyers which we shall soon expect to hear of.

Mr. A. J. KNIGHT, of Belmont, Wisconsin, offers, under date of Aug. 16, to bet $500 that WAT JONES, of that city, can lift more weight at arms-length than any man in the United States; and $1,000 that he can throw down, out-run, or out-jump any man in the world.

The eleven picked players of all England, who are to contend at Hoboken under the auspices of the St. George's Club, against the twenty-two of the United States, have made their final arrangements for the great international match, and will leave Liverpool for this City on the 7th September.

The international billiard match will probably be a failure. *Porter's Spirit of the Times* has the following:

To the Editor of Porter's Spirit of the Times:

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the *Spirit of the Times*, of the 27th August last, in which it is assumed that Mr. ROBERTS, of Liverpool, disclaims having authorized any person to wait on Mr. PHELAN, relative to any desire on his part to test their relative capabilities at a match of billiards. If the statement of that paper is true, Mr. ROBERTS must have forgotten when he made it, (if he ever did make it,) his conversation with me on this subject, at his house in Liverpool, and his distinct directions that I should call on Mr. PHELAN, on my return to New-York, at the earliest opportunity, and ascertain from that gentleman the terms on which they could frame an international or test match, the character of the table, and the size of the balls with which he wished to play. I, consequently, called on Mr. PHELAN on my arrival at New-York—the result of which was his proposition of the 11th July, which appeared in *Porter's Spirit of the Times* of the 16th July. I handed Mr. ROBERTS a copy of this printed proposition, on my arrival at Liverpool, and, on reading it, he expressed a vast amount of regret at his inability to accept Mr. PHELAN's offer, in consequence, as he said, of circumstances having rendered the pecuniary part of the terms beyond his power. JOHN REEVES, Assistant Steward.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, Aug. 29.

The performances of the American horse *Jack Rossiter*, on the English Turf, are thus noted: "The match was made between Mr. HARLAN, well known on the turf as the owner of several American horses, and Mr. MARSHALL, a well known book-maker, the former backing his chesnut gelding, *Jack Rossiter*, to trot in harness, 17, 18, 19, and 20 miles respectively, within the hour, for each event, 100 ft. People turned out of Cambridge by thousands to see the American, and the magnificent piece of road leading from Cambridge to Royston, known as the Trumpington-road, was lined with intending spectators; they were, however, doomed to disappointment, for the match did not come off after all, and it was rumored that Mr. MARSHALL had paid forfeit; whereupon the assemblage waxed very wroth because Mr. HARLAN did not put *Jack Rossiter* through his paces, and give them a specimen of his trotting abilities. It subsequently transpired that Mr. MARSHALL had not paid forfeit, but that there had been some misunderstanding as to the time of starting, and both parties claimed forfeit. The whole affair, however, has been pretty severely commented on in sporting circles since."

The American horse *Umpire* has become a prominent favorite for the Derby since winning the Goodwood Nursery Stakes. *Umpire* was sent early to the farm of Mr. A. KEANE RICHARDS, of Georgetown. He remained there until conveyed to New York for shipment to England last November. When a yearling, Mr. RICHARDS, on the part of Mr. TEN BROECK, purchased Mr. GRINSTEAD's half for $1,500, or £300, the largest price ever realized for any yearling in the United States. Mr. KEANE RICHARDS is now in England, and is well known as one of the largest breeders in America, for which country he recently purchased *Knight of St. George*; and having made an affidavit of the above facts, that document is now in the possession of Messrs. WEATHERBY. As an extraordinary proof of the running character of the Glencoe blood, *Starke, Prioress* and *Umpire* all claim direct descent from that horse, the two former, together with *Lecomte*, (the sire of *Umpire*,) being out of *Reel* by *Glencoe*.

The *Spirit of the Times* has the following concerning celebrated racers: "Messrs. GUILD & BLYTHE have sold *Hiawatha* to THOS. G. SANDERS, Esq., of Nashville, formerly a well-known Turfman, but for some years past engaged in other pursuits. Mr. S. has also purchased Mr. ELI ODOM's *Mary Wiley*. The price paid for the two was $7,000. The celebrated horse *Albion*, died suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 18, at the residence of his owner, Col. GEORGE ELLIOTT, of Sumner County, Tenn. His owner had recently refused $10,000 for him.

At the Ebor Handicap the favorites were *Starke* and *Volatile*; the former owned by Mr. TEN BROECK, and the latter by Lord ZETLAND. *Starke* led; odds of 100 to 30 having been offered in his favor. The *Times* says that the only horses in demand were these two. By reference to the reports of the Goodwood Meeting, as published in *Bell's Life*, we find the time of *Starke's* victory for the Goodwood Stakes, which was first given in the London *Times'* report, and which on that authority was reprinted by all our journals at 4 minutes 25 seconds, to be officially reported at 4:52. This discrepancy, though it considerably affects the theories formed on the speed with which *Starke* ran over the two and a half mile course, does not in the least disturb the calculations and deductions which take the measure of his merit in the subsequent race for the Bentinck Memorial Plate. For that he carried seven more pounds of weight, (112 pounds,) and ran three miles and five furlongs in 6 minutes 35 seconds, which was at the rate of 7 minutes 20 seconds for four miles.

The Monongahela Valley Bank Affair.

LETTER FROM MR. DILLAYE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of August 31, 1859, you publish from the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal* an article headed "Forgery of Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars—Extensive Operations of Two New-Yorkers—Arrest of One of the Criminals." This article, false in nearly every particular, and without a semblance of truth in any of its material allegations, is calculated to do me great and general injustice, and I therefore wish the publication of this note as an answer to the article, until a judicial and more full reply may be given to it.

It is sufficient for me to say, that I became, at the request of the Bank Commissioners of the Monongahela Valley Bank, a subscriber for $27 500 of the stock; that but two hundred shares were taken in my own name, the balance all being taken in the name of the Commissioners or their friends; that for this I paid in to the Treasurer of the Commissioners that amount, in money, entirely apart and independent from the money or subscription of S. G. LANGDON.

I never saw LANGDON until a few days before the organization of the Bank, when he proposed to the Commissioners, then in New-York, to become a subscriber. He was introduced to me by a gentleman of high character and respectability. I had nothing to do with, and knew nothing about his certificates until he said to J. L. LANGLEY, the Cashier of the Monongahela Valley Bank, and E. R. KELSEY, Esq., of New-York, who were in company with me, that it would be necessary for him to get the money on the certificate of deposit described, and wanted aid in so doing. Mr. LANGLEY at once stated that he was acquainted with Mr. JONES of the Citizens' Bank, and that there would be no difficulty in getting currency for the certificates. This conversation occurred just before we reached Pittsburg, and on arriving there all of the parties named went to the Citizens' Bank, myself included, and Mr. LANGLEY introduced each to Mr. JONES, when, after a conversation of five minutes, in which we all took a part, LANGDON endorsed the certificates, which not one of us had before seen, and gave them to JONES, who at once had the currency counted out for them.

The whole party then proceeded to McKeesport, and the following afternoon the Commissioners being in session, I paid in the money on the stock which I had subscribed for, and LANGDON and others paid in the money on the stock they had subscribed for.

The Commissioners therefore made their certificate and obtained letters patent. On the third day following the paying in of the money, the Citizens' Bank discovered the forgery. Mr. JONES went to McKeesport, and on his arrival LANGDON ran away. I at once suggested that the Treasurer of the Commissioners and Dr. MILLER, the President of the Bank, be sent for, and that the money be paid back to the Citizens' Bank. On consultation this course was agreed to, and the money paid by LANGDON was paid back.

The Commissioners, who were apprised of my acquaintance with LANGDON, exculpated me from all blame at once. I retained my stock for some weeks, until I found other parties to make up LANGDON's subscription, when the bank was fully organized. About this time, owing to some misunderstanding as to the permanent organization, I sold all the interest I had in the bank.

From the first, no one was more surprised at the forgery than myself. No one suffered so much by it; no one so anxiously urged the vigorous prosecution of the offender, and to this hour no one has been so malignantly and shamelessly calumniated about it as myself. The reason will be apparent, when I state to the public that I am indebted to J. B. GUTHRIE, Mr. COBB's special agent, for the appearance of my name in the position it occupies in the article.

I appeal to each of the acting Commissioners and to the officers of the Monongahela Valley Bank for the truth of the above statement.

In relation to my arrest I have simply to state that I have been at my office at No. 111 Broadway, daily, until the 1st of August, when, suffering acutely from a difficulty in my lungs, I left town under the advice of my physician, and that since that time I have been all of the time, except a few days, at Milford, Pike County, Penn. Any one could have learned my address by calling at my office. I returned to consult my physician yesterday, just in time to see your article. The venom which gave origin to this new attack upon me will, in due time, meet its reward.

Respectfully yours,
STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

Accident Near New-Rochelle.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

About 7½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a violent squall of wind was experienced out of the northwest, which was felt in all its force as it passed across the upper end of the island and in Westchester County. One melancholy accident, at least, resulted from this squall, by which two young ladies, one a daughter of Mr. LAWRENCE WATERBURY, of the firm of LAWRENCE WATERBURY & Co., and her governess, Miss LITTLEFAIR, were drowned. The parties resided at Throg's Neck, and it appears were out on board of the little yacht *Edda*, which was owned by ABRAHAM ROSEVELT. Mr. ROSEVELT, who is a nephew of Judge ROSEVELT, went to Throg's Neck, on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking the young ladies on an excursion. The day was fine, and everything betokened a happy termination of the sail. About 7¼ P. M. a squall came up, and the young ladies went into the cabin to escape its effect, while every effort was made to reach home without unnecessary delay. Being unable to get his sail down in season, the yacht was capsized when within one hundred yards of the shore, and two of the females, who were in the cabin, being unable to get out, were drowned. The night was very dark, and, together with the violence of the gale, it was impossible to afford them assistance. Miss LITTLEFAIR, the governess, was from Butternuts, Oswego County, in this State, and was about twenty years of age. Miss JULIA WATERBURY, who lost her life, was about fourteen years of age. There was a Miss CRAVEN on board the yacht, and, as one young lady is said to have been saved, she is probably the one.

The yacht *Julia* was reported as having been capsized, but the report is without foundation.

The steamboat *Island City* had her promenade deck swept of seats, chairs, staunchions, &c., but experienced no other damage.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A Negro Escapes from Slavery—He is Suffocated in the Hold of a Vessel.

The schooner *Neptune's Bride* arrived in this port yesterday from a port in North Carolina, loaded with naval stores. She was hauled into the Atlantic Basin to Messrs. HAFF & Co.'s wharf to unload. Upon removing the main hatch a horrible stench greeted the men who were at work on the vessel, and many were the conjectures as to the cause, but no one could solve the mystery as to what produced the disagreeable smell. The work of breaking cargo was commenced and continued with all possible dispatch until last evening, when there was discovered in the forward part of the hold the body of a negro in a state of decomposition. The first sight was sufficient for the stevedores, and a stampede from the hold took place. It was some time before they could be induced to return to their work again. The services of an officer of the Third Precinct Police was finally obtained, and, upon assuring the men that there was no danger, they were induced to assist in removing the body to the wharf. Deputy Coroner CASHOW soon after arrived and took possession of the body, and an inquest will be held to-day.

The negro was apparently a strong, well made young man. How or when he got on board is not known, as all on board deny all knowledge of him. When found, he was in a sitting posture; his head dropped forward upon his breast, his right arm resting upon the cargo, and near him were some provisions. Apparently, the last act of his life was to partake of some food. He was in very close quarters, where he could scarcely sit upright. From the state that his body was in, it is supposed that he must have died soon after the vessel left port. His death was doubtless caused by inhaling the foul air of the hold, strongly impregnated with turpentine.

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.—It was announced some days ago, that Mayor POWELL had refused to grant any permits for the keeping of hogs or other animals, prohibited by the ordinances, within the city limits, but it seems that he has been compelled to succumb to the outside pressure. Within the last three weeks he has granted 189 permits to the same number of persons in the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards alone, who in all have 624 animals, viz.: 515 hogs, 57 cows and 52 goats. These animals are scattered all over the three Wards named. Mr. CASEY, of Baltic-street, is permitted to keep 11 pigs; Mr. COLLINS, of Henry street, has the permission of the Mayor also to keep 3 cows and 6 pigs; Mr. DAVIS, of Columbia street, has the same permit to keep 10 pigs; Mr. DALY, of the same street, has 8; a gentleman in Nevins-street keeps 6; another in Bond street has 6. In fact there is scarcely a street in the three wards in which some one or more persons has not the Mayor's permit to keep animals.

A LITTLE GIRL MADE DRUNK.—A woman, who keeps a small dram shop on Hamilton-avenue, yesterday afternoon, induced a little girl only fifteen years old, named CHARLOTTE A. DAVIS, to enter her place, and while there she plied her with gin, made palatable by mixing it with soda-water, until the poor girl was intoxicated. An officer of the Third Precinct fortunately discovered the condition of the girl and conveyed her to the Station-house, where she was properly cared for by Captain SHAUMAN. What motive the woman had in getting a girl of that age drunk can only be conjectured. Justice BLACHLEY will endeavor to ascertain the motive to-day.

AN ENTERPRISING COMPANY.—Messrs. WATERBURY & MARSHALL, who met such a heavy loss by the destruction of their rope manufactory on Wednesday morning last, have leased the premises adjoining, recently occupied by the Messrs. THURSBY, and intend to recommence their business early next week. Two-thirds of the rope made in the United States is made in the City of Brooklyn.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Officer STOCKHOLM, of the Third Precinct Police, on Tuesday night last, attempted to commit suicide by taking arsenic. The fact was made known in time to enable a physician to remove the deadly poison from his stomach, before it had any serious effect. Family difficulties it is stated caused him to make the rash attempt.

THE BROADWAY DIFFICULTY.—A motion will be made on Monday next, at a special term of the Supreme Court, to dissolve the injunction recently obtained by the Broadway Railroad Company, restraining the Sewer Commissioners from proceeding with the work commenced on Broadway.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans held their primary meetings last night in all of the Wards and towns of Kings County.

The First Ward Shooting Affair.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to make a slight correction of your report of the shooting affair in the First Ward, on Wednesday night—viz: It was Officers KOHLER and BRYAN who were "quickly on hand," having heard the report of the pistol from their respective beats, and while assisting the wounded man into a drug store, learned from himself the name of the party (HAYS) who shot him. While Officer ROWLAND (who came up some time after the occurrence, and who knew HAYS personally) was searching for him, the other officers assisted, by guarding the entrances of two adjoining houses, to prevent the exit of any person, it being to them uncertain into which the man had fled. Officer OLDEN's presence, though opportune, was purely accidental, and it was neither of the officers you mention, but the writer of this, who took the wounded man to the hospital.

Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH BRYAN.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's latest and most elegant production, just issued. Citizens and strangers, travelers and home-bodies, professional men, shopkeepers, mechanics, and "gentlemen of elegant leisure," are all invited to call at KNOX's well-known Hat Establishment, No. 212 Broadway, where can be seen his new style of hat for the Fall. It is light in weight, bright as a new-coined eagle, durable as can be desired, and exceedingly cheap.

[Advertisement.]

"HOSPITALS."

(A great luxury.)

Hospitals, at home and abroad, are daily ordering GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the Water-closet, a sure cure and preventive of Piles.

For sale everywhere, and by J. C. GAYETTY & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES OF THE MIND.—Utility and entertainment combined. Go to the Phrenological Rooms of MESSRS FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and have a chart and written description of your true character taken.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Pure Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by myself, for sale at all the druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.
Sole Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How does it operate? As an antidote; the eruptive ulcer, cancer or sore, cies cut, because that which has sustained it is expunged by the influence of the Ointment. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 1.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74.....103	25 Mich. So. & N.I.R. 7¾
4,000 Virginia 6s........ 94	50 do............ 7⅞
12,000 Missouri St. 6s... 83⅝	28 Mi. So & N. Ia G.S. 28¾
500 Cal. St. 7s Bds... 82	800 do............ 28
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90...... 87⅞	100 do.........b60 28
1,000 Brooklyn C.W.L..100	50 do..........s3 28
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. b.. 74½	100 do..........s3 28
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M. 78	250 do............ 28
1,000 Gal.&Ch.2dM Bd 85	200 do............ 28
10 Ocean Bank.......... 92¾	260 do............ 28
10 St. Nicholas Bank.. 95	60 do.........s10 28
10 Pac. Mail Stm. Co. 83¾	250 Panama Railroad... 117
6 do.................. 83½	150 Ill. Cen. R.....b60 67¾
50 do........b60 84	500 do............ 67
90 do........... 84	25 C. Col. & Cin. R... 94¾
186 do........... 85	20 Gal. & Chi. R....s60 69½
50 do........... 85¼	25 do............ 69⅝
10 Cum. Coal Pref..... 15	13 do............ 70
10 do........... 14¾	25 do............ 70
128 New-York Cen. R. 75¾	100 do.........s10 70¼
50 do........s60 75½	100 do.........s60 70⅝
100 do........s60 75⅜	50 do.........b60 71
200 do........... 75⅞	150 do............ 71
465 do........... 76	200 do............ 71¼
50 Huds Riv.Railroad 35	125 do............ 71⅛
100 do........... 35¼	50 do.........s30 71
50 do........s60 35	100 do.........s60 71
200 Harlem Railroad... 10	100 do.........s60 71
430 do........... 10¼	350 do............ 71¼
100 Har. Rail. Pref'd.. 37⅜	100 do............ 71½
100 do........... 37⅛	350 do.........b60 71¾
400 Reading Rail'd.b30 43⅜	1100 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 25¾
1300 do........... 43¼	100 do............ 25⅝
500 do........b30 43⅜	100 Ch. & R. Is. R.R.s60 68
600 do........... 43⅛	325 do............ 68⅜
200 do........... 44	200 do.........s60 68⅝
5 Mich. Central R.... 46¾	500 do.........s30 69
50 do........... 46⅛	400 do.........s60 69
200 do........... 46⅜	40 do............ 69⅛
50 do.........s6 46⅝	100 do.........s10 69⅛
50 do........... 46⅞	100 do.........s30 69¼
300 do........... 47¼	350 do.........b60 69⅜
100 do........s10 47¼	200 do.........b30 69⅜
100 do........s30 47½	735 do............ 69⅜
	20 Ch ,Bu &Qy.R.R.s7 55
	198 do............ 56

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74.....103	500 N. Y. Central R... 76¾
3,000 do........103½	100 do.........b30 76⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s........ 94¾	200 do............ 76⅞
5,000 Missouri St. 6s... 83⅝	100 do.........b10 76⅝
5,000 do........... 84	100 do.........b60 76¾
500 N. Y. Cent. R 6s. 92	250 Ill. Central Rail'd. 67
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st m.. 90	300 do.........b60 67⅛
10 Bank of America...109¾	20 Harlem Railroad.. 10¾
10 Cleve. & Toledo R.. 25⅜	10 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 7⅞
150 do........... 25	100 Mich.So.&N.Ia.G.S. 28½
650 do........... 25¼	100 do............ 28⅜
500 do........b60 25¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R....b60 71⅞
20 Pacific M. S. Co.... 85⅝	100 do............ 71
50 do........... 85¾	100 do............ 71⅜
200 do........... 86	300 Chicago & R. I. R.. 69⅛
300 do........b60 86⅛	200 do............ 69¼
150 do........... 86¼	100 do.........s10 69¼
100 Hudson R. R....s60 35	100 do.........b60 69⅜
11 do........... 35¼	400 do.........b30 69⅛
100 do........... 35⅝	24 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. 56⅝

THURSDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

With less excitement on the Street than yesterday, the Stock Market to-day is substantially stronger—unexpectedly so to a good many opinions made up on the events and unsettled closing of Wednesday. The demand for Stocks, and the comparative reluctance of sellers, except at a very decided advance, indicated, early in the day, a higher and firmer market, altogether, than we have reported since the beginning of the present rise. On a number of the Railroads, the prices were equal to the excited top rates paid on Tuesday afternoon, on the announcement of the heaviest failure of that day, although they had relapsed, in the meantime, full 2 ℘ cent. It was argued, by some of the operators who were disappointed at the stubbornness of the market, that the various defaults on the *Bear* account, yesterday and the day before, were still influencing materially the momentary demand, but this opinion was dissipated as the dealings of the day progressed, and fresh bidders appeared at yet higher prices. It will be noticed, on the Second-Board list of sales, that New-York Central improved, from the early opening, (75⅞,) about 1 ℘ cent., and we heard of intermediate transactions as high as 77@77¼ ℘ cent. The final quotation as near as it could be arrived at was 76¾@76⅞ ℘ cent. These prices brought out less than 3,000 shares, while the daily previous sales since the stock left 74 ℘ cent., have averaged 7,000 to 9,000 shares. There was a much larger business done in Galena and Chicago shares, which after closing at 69½ ℘ cent. yesterday afternoon went up to 71⅞ at the early Board, and to 72 ℘ cent. on the Street, closing 71¼ ℘ cent. The next activity was in Chicago and Rock Island, which leaving off 67⅞ yesterday, opened at 68, and rose to 69⅜ ℘ cent., closing 69¼@⅜ ℘ cent. Michigan Central advanced above the highest point of the previous sales, and business was done at 47½ ℘ cent., closing 47@47½. Michigan Guaranteed rose from 24⅞ yesterday afternoon to 26⅞; Toledo from 24½ to 25½; Hudson River to 35⅝, and Illinois Central to 67@67⅛ cash and buyer's option. The last against a lower quotation by the *Africa* from London, where the price had declined to 36½ discount. There was a renewed demand for Pacific Mail shares, the price jumping up to 86¼ cash, and 86½ ℘ cent. buyer 60 days. The differences now being paid to deliver this stock on some of the July and early August sales range from 10 to 25 ℘ cent.! Other deliveries are soon to come in, which at the present currency involve a difference of 25@32 ℘ cent. on sales made before the last 10 ℘ cent. dividend by the Vanderbilt Broker. Panama shares are a fraction lower than the top price of the week. The State Stocks are again firm; sales of Tennessees at 88, and Missouris at 84 ℘ cent. For the United States Fives a further advance of ⅛ ℘ cent. to 103½ was paid this afternoon. Virginia Sixes, 94¾ ℘ cent. The general market left off firm. It was somewhat remarkable that under this enhanced movement in nearly all descriptions of Shares, the supply of certificates on the Street make little or no gain, but in some instances the reverse.

In the Discount market we hear of January paper, double name, of the very best class, outside of Bank, at 7 ℘ cent., and shorter dates are taken with some freedom from regular dealers at Bank at the same price. Demand loans are 6 ℘ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and easy. Exchange has not opened for Saturday's mail. London steady at 110 @110½, and Paris a shade firmer at f.5.16¼@f.5.15. The Customs, to-day, are $197,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $14,000; disbursements, $147,000; balance, this afternoon, $4,933,274. The Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, was in Wall-street to-day, and visited his strong-box in the Assistant's office.

The steamship from Liverpool, Saturday P. M., August 30, arrived at this port to-day, with later mails, but no later news than previously at hand. The financial reports from London are of an easier Discount market, and firmness in the funds which come quoted 95¼@⅜ ℘ cent. In American Stocks, no change is noticed in Government or State Securities. New-York Central Bonds are higher. Illinois Central Shares 2@2½ ℘ cent. lower, and the Bonds less active. The Cotton trade at Manchester is steady, and in the Woolen and Iron Districts firm. At Liverpool Cotton is a little weaker and Grain dull. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of August, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,229,836	Increase	£317,223
Other deposits	14,244,460	Decrease	435,469
Rest	3,440,262	Increase	6,650

On the other side of the account:

Governm't Securities	11,209,668	Increase	£1 096
Other Securities	18,201,006	Decrease	183,472
Notes unemployed	9,183,485	Increase	23,940

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,676,120, being a decrease of £282,935; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,009,147; showing a decrease of £222,741 when compared with the preceding return.

The following shows the price of Consols during the week ending Aug. 19:

Aug.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 13	95	95⅛	95⅛	95	95¼	95¼
Mon. 15	95	95¼	95⅛	95	95¼	95¼
Tues. 16	95⅛	95⅜	95⅜	95⅛	95½	95⅜
Wed. 17	95¼	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95½
Thur. 18	95⅛	95⅜	95¼	95⅜	95⅜	95½
Fri. 19	95⅛	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

The London *Times* contains the following note from an English holder of Erie Bonds:

"LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

SIR: The New-York and Erie Railway Company, to which allusion is made in your money article of this morning, is one of the great leading trading bodies of America; it is therefore well that the English public should be informed of their principles of business.

When the Fourth Mortgage Bond interest became recently due, the company paid in full with their funds in hand, and, while these lasted, the coupons first presented, sending subsequent claimants empty away. Thus, however, it may be explained, undue precedence has been given to some creditors over others, and of course the distant unbefriended English bondholders, like myself and others, are sacrificed.

On Mr. MORAN's accepting the responsible management of the Company he paid a visit to England purposely, as he stated, by his personal presence and representations in favor of the character and solidity of the Company, to inspire the bondholders with fresh confidence, and induce them to come forward with additional subscriptions to the Fourth Mortgage. Not only has this confidence been misplaced, but many of the bondholders feel themselves deceived and unfairly dealt with by the gratuitous and unjustifiable preference shown to certain coupon holders.

I have been told that the Railway Company accepts, in payment of traffic charges, its overdue coupons at their full value. This, again, must militate against these Mortgage Bonds, on this side of the Atlantic at least.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, J. S."

SATTERTHWAITE's circular, received by the *Africa* to-day, contains the following reference to American Securities in the London market:

"The market for American Securities continues to be characterized by the same dullness we have latterly had to report. Where sales are pressed, lower prices have to be accepted. Some lots of United States 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1874, have lately been remitted, and are offering from 92@92½. In Railroad Bonds the demand is slow; a few New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Panama Central, continue to be taken for investment; the last-named have fallen during the week 1 ℘ cent. Illinois shares remain very heavy, at a decline of fully 1 ℘ cent. New-York and Erie Securities are quite neglected. Consols close 95⅝@¾ for money and account. A meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company is intended to be held on Friday, the 26th inst., at the London Tavern, at 1 o'clock, to appoint a deputation to proceed to New-York, to confer with the Directors on the affairs of the Company, and for other purposes connected therewith. It is desirable for all parties interested to attend the meeting.

The following are the Grain receipts at Chicago for the fourth week in August. We understand that the traffic on the Galena Road for the week were large, though comparing with a heavy corresponding week last season. On the Rock Island the traffic was the heaviest of any one week since Jan. 1.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
Lake	1,458	—	—	—	—
Canal	153	9,974	119,250	30,982	869
Galena & Chicago	2,164	145,244	16,284	21,260	8,241
Chicago and R. I.	7,306	66,200	17 000	2 000	2,100
Illinois Central	1,699	80,920	7,560	6 930	—
C., B. & Quincy	3 963	81,874	47,440	3,427	3,190
C. St. P. & F. du L.	634	12,593	1,358	8,929	274
C., A. & St. Louis	9,370	24,960	2,639	200	530
Total	27,170	421,745	206,526	70,788	15,164
Last year	11,783	404,803	746,446	26,364	2,848

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia	⅛@ ¼
Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ½
Interior Maryland	—@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	—@ ¾
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @1½
North Carolina	—@1
Virginia	—@ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	1⅞@2
Michigan	—@ ¾
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana	1 @1¼
Mobile	1⅛@1½
Canada	⅜@ ½
Missouri	—@1½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	85	90
120 acre warrants per acre	75	80
160 acre warrants per acre	85	90

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℘ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ℘ Franc	18c.
U. S. Post-office Scrip	10@14 ℘ cent. dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05½@—	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@ —	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16 per oz	1 25@ —
Five franc pieces	97½@—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —		
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 10@16 20
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 04@ —	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —	Gold, Am., Old	6c. prem.

We have been requested to call attention to an advertisement which appears in our paper, requesting the Second Mortgage Bondholders on the Eastern Division, and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No. 54 William-street, on Saturday next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and 12½c. lower; State and Upper Lake neglected; sales 500 bbls. at $4 50@$4 62½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5@$5 25 for double extras; red and white Winter Wheat dull and lower; new Spring quiet and steady; sales 6,000 bushels old Chicago Spring at 60½c.; 2,500 bushels sound old Milwaukee Club at 70c.; 2,600 bushels red Ohio at $1; 4,000 bushels white do. at $1 10. CORN advanced 1c.; sales 36,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 66½c.@67c., closing at the latter. WHISKY nominal. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 39,000 bushels Wheat; 500 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—700 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat; 47,000 bushels Corn; 85 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR dull, at $4 50@$4 60 for superfine. WHEAT dull; sale of Red at $1, and of White at $1 10 @$1 12. WHISKY heavy, at 23c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales, at easier but not quotably lower prices. Middling, 11½c.@ 11¾c. SUGAR dull, at 5¾c.@6½c. for fair. FLOUR dull, at $4 90 for Superfine. OATS steady, at 50c. Drafts on New-York, at sight, ⅜@⅝ per cent. premium.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 1.

COTTON; The receipts last month were 6,340 bales. The total receipts for the year sum up 476,780 bales, 177,000 bales ahead of the previous year. The receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year are 633,560 bales. The stock in port is 9,320 bales.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and nominally lower. CORN inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 25c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—200 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,600 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

COTTON—Total receipts at this port for the year 704,000 bales, against 522,045 last year; receipts of new COTTON to date 1,006 bales, against 1,068 last year; stock at this port 16,600 bales, against 10,675 last year; average price of sales for the year 11½c.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

COTTON dull; stock in port 9,063 bales.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR dull at $4 25@$5 for superfine to extra. WHEAT—An active milling demand at $1 05@$1 10. The receipts thus far have been light, but the farmers are busy seeding, and large receipts are anticipated in a few weeks. OATS, 37½c. BARLEY, 60c.@65c. PEAS, 32½c.@55c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active at a decline of 1c. CORN firm at 63c. OATS firm. *Receipts to day*: 5,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*: 2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR dull—superfine held at $5 25, but there are no purchasers at that price. WHEAT declining. Sales 30,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 40 for white, and $1 10@$1 20 for red. CORN dull; white at 80c.@82c.; yellow, 83c.@85c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY steady.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 1.

The total receipts of COTTON here for the year ending to-day, add up 325,000 bales, against 243,000 last year. The stock is 11,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 1.

The number of HOGS assessed the past year, is 1,310,000, and the number of hogsheads of TOBACCO inspected, 17,500.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 1.

FLOUR dull and unchanged in price. WHEAT unchanged. WHISKY declined; sales at 23⅛c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The receipts of COTTON for the year, foot up 1,672,814 bales. Receipts ahead of last year's, 100,425 bales. Exports, 1,777,000 bales. Stock at this port, 26,022 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 91½; Reading Railroad, 21⅞; Morris Canal, 51¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Bremen	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
Hungarian	Sept. 3	Quebec	Liverpool
America	Sept. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Indian	Sept. 10	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Wash'gton	Sept. 10	New York	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Sept. 13	Quebec	Glasgow
Africa	Sept. 14	New-York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Jason	Aug. 20	Galway	New-York
Weser	Aug. 23	Southamp'n	New-York
North Briton	Aug. 24	Liverpool	Quebec
Arago	Aug. 24	Southampt'n	New-York
Europa	Aug. 27	Liverpool	Boston
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 31	Liverpool	Quebec
Ocean Queen	Aug. 31	Southa'n	New-York
Kangaroo	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
Granada	Sept. 3	New York	Havana
Quaker City	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Saxonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg—F. L. Joanvalme, New-York; F. W. Francis and lady, do.; G. B. Bornemann, do.; F. Baumer, lady and daughter, Hoboken; Mme. Marie Salem, Emma, James, and Albert Salem, New-York; Alphonse Barbe, San Francisco; Leopold Lowenthal and Eduard Manasse, do.; Dr. S. Barnes, Boston; J. Zeliner, New-York; Edward Bomann, Pittsburg; F. Kilmeister, Sheboygan, Wis.; Paul Doers, lady and 3 children, New-Orleans; F. Guille and Jean Gaceres, do.; Wm. Phillips, lady and child, Westchestershire, Eng.; David Nolke, Preussen; Thos. Wood and lady, New-York; Antonio Choisy, lady and child, Boston; Hugo Haym, South America; Geo. Gutslaff, New York; Joseph Baumgarten, Cincinnati; Octave Garita, New-Granada; Carlo Gabrera, do.; Mr. Barbe, Valparaiso; Catharine Gosewith, Cincinnati; Madame Le Bachelet, San Francisco; Theresa Patae, Cincinnati; Madame Louise, New-York; Nicolas Henrion and lady, Detroit; and others in the steerage—Total, 156.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—A. Gamm, E. P. Sandford, Wm Marshall, Jas. Carney, H. H. Cowdery, R. Breckbank and daughter, J. B. Finch, H. L. Strickland, Thos. Coleman, A. Coleman, A. Campere, J. M. Gorrie, M. Wier, M Hieburn, H. Happ, H. Orting, Robt. Clement, H. W. Crittenden, Abram Steen, Joseph Drew, Chas Baudet, Jerome Boers, G. G. Hallet, F. F. Brown, J. F. Jamison, E. Smith, Geo. Robertson, H. Obermeyer, Mrs Thompson and 2 children, Miss Jendrew, Lewis Bretzfelder, Miss Smith, Mrs. Wier, Miss A. Cox and niece, John H. Danforth, Wm. Muller, D. H. Reeves, H. Marcus, L. A. Moss, M. Selig, J. S. Morris, D. Buel, H. Zipart, L. J. Cole, D. D. Cole, Geo. A. Morris, M. Rosenfeld, R. Coe, Mr. Nordlinger and wife, P. Kelly, E. Reburn, L. Loeb, J. Wolf, H. Gammerd, N. Lee, J. Clopton, Jas. Decker, S. Newhalt, E. Morris.

In steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—Jas Gemmill, Robt. Gemmill, J. S. Carrington, W. F. Ripley, J. A. Cullen, J. G. Lange, C. Gennett, the Rev. Mr. Read and family, Thos. A. Bulkley, W. D. Macy, C. E. Hunt, Jos. Johnson, R. S. Bunker, Mrs. Wilkinson, Wm. Robertson, D. H. Bull and lady, Mrs. Wright, Jas. Ayres, Mrs. Smith, W. A. Street, Miss A. James, Miss M. James, Miss Armstrong, H. M. Wright, lady and child, Mrs. Lipps, Mrs. Pannell, Miss F. Nelson, S. Stevens, J. R. Patterson, Mrs. Lansford and 2 daughters, E. Smith, Wm. Bolsey, J. R. Tyler, O. Blankenship, Mrs. T. Mason, A. Mason, David Smith, J. A. Baker, Otto Cortepius, Mrs. S. P. Bates, Mrs. M. Bates, Wm. Long, T. W. White, H. C. Hicks, Miss Salome, T. P. Wilkinson and lady, Miss S. Ketchum, C. Morris, and 13 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld, 5 children and nurse, Mr. Schuitz, Madam Bishop Schultz and maid, Mr. and Mrs Wm. Lidell, Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Miss Kirtland, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Clarkson, child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. David Hoadley, Miss Alice and Miss E. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Eades, Mr. and Mrs Shanley, son and maid; Hon. Grantley Berkley and servant, John Manning and son, J. G. Hibbard, J. P. Quinn, A. E. Dullman, Mrs Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. B. King, Miss Graham, Madam Laycock, Miss Smith, J. C. Orr, Kirtland, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barrow, G. Cramer, Miss Dinah Shannon, Wm. Moult, W. A. Smith, E. Smith, Henry Waite, Chas Waite, Mr. and Mrs. Krous, Miss Gorsuch, Mr. Carlotte, C. Noonan, H. Nagler, J. G. Ward, Mrs. Edward Curtis, J. Lavilla, D. S. Silker, Mr. and Miss Esterbrook, Wm. Nixon, Mrs. and Miss Ward, Col. Western, Col. Fitzgerald, Mr. Ross and nephew, Holgate, O. Gorman, Michael Stegman, Wm. H. Young, Louis Hart, George Beckett, Dr. F. Hinkle, Joseph Stone, Wm. Binnie, Jr., Edward Gibson, Sir John Rennie, R. Mayne, Jas. R. Lindsay, E. Ackroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Timothy Street, C. W. Hubert, Henry Gastelle, Charles Spritz, Mr. Mishelena, J. Kellar, Mr. Darsival and friend, E. P. Clegg, F. Sieder, W. Brown, J. F. Alfonso, E. Alfonso, V. Dubrocq, E. Morrison, H. W. Jones, Mr. Furn, Wm. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs Berendeis, J. H. Wood, Mr. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clark, Leech, W. S. Ross, A. C. Lansing, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Brez, Mr. Bertsche, Mr. Ecclet, Wm. Menche, John Hughes, S Hallett, Joaquim Diago, McConnain, F. Menier, J. J. Tucker, Benj. Smith, Miss Mary Bramarie, John Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Southall, Mrs. Mary Grove and infant, F. Stillman, A. Eggert, Walter Abbott, Robt. B'ackie, Mrs. Bosemond, Paindexter, Miss Chillas.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. P. Tabb, lady and child, Mrs. R. Thomas, Jno. Durger, lady and 2 children, Mrs. McMahon, Miss Kate Taylor, Mrs Duval, Miss Emma D. Brown, Miss Power, G. S. Allison, Miss A. Shanks, Miss M. Laig, Miss Picot, Mrs. M. Sommersett, C. A. Yateman, Miss M. Tompkins, J. H. Tyler, Henry Tyler, S. O. Mullen, R. G. Lindsey, A. Benton, Mrs. C Benton, R. Thomas of Richard, Miss A. Allden, R. Benton, J. B. Richmond, B. W. Knowles, J. B. Herrick, A. S. Engledove, Wm. Burgess, W. G. Wilson, Mrs. C. Son, H. Danford and lady, Mrs. D. C. McGregor and child, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Campbell, 5 children and nurse, Miss Roonan, Miss C. Loyall, Robt. Loyall, Wm. Shepherd, T. Beers, L. Van Brackle, F. J. Thomas, M. Dannenberg, A. O. Perpall, Chas Ost, W. C. Ives, W. H. Jarvis and son, L. C. Tappey, Mason M. Burrows, M. Cohen, E. Loth, A. D. Ward, Mr. Appommas, David Gibson, Geo. Swann, P. D. Wilkins, W. R. Wilkins, F. W. Guy, W. H. Seabury, C. L. Parker, G. N. Bassett, T. B. Russell, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 28 | Sun sets.... 6 32 | Moon sets.... 9 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 11—Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ships Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Yorktown, Meyer, London, C. Grinnell; Harvey Birch, Nelson, New-Orleans, J. H. Brower; B. S. Kimball, Hosmer, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; St. Louis, Jacobs, Sydney, N. S. W.

Barks P. Flood, Anderson, Mobile, Oakley & Keating; F. H. Fanning, Harding, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; Æronaut, Sherman, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Edisto, Kendrick, Charleston, Bassett & Bacon; India, (Pruss.) Wagner, Miramichi, H. & F. W. Meyer; M. L. Frank, Haskell, Miramichi, F. Swift & Co.

Brigs O. Heath, Loud, Alexandria, J. W. McKee; Atwater, Allen, Texas, McCready, Mott & Co.

Schooners Grace Darling, Mason, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emma Elizabeth, ——; E. Webb, Tulledge, Savannah; Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Pearl, Lank, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ella, Warren, Fredericksburg, W. E. Allen; Charles, Dyer, Jacksonville, Brett, Son & Co.; George Henry, Fields, Georgetown, Dibble & Bunce; W. S. Copes, Simmons, Elizabethport, master; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, J Smith & Co.; Ocean Wave, Lorckhart, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop Unity, Lewis, Newark, H. S. Racket.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, and Cape May, with mds. and pass. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool Aug. 20, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 30, at 12:30 P. M., lat. 43 40, lon. 59 30, passed a large paddle wheel steamer, bd. E.; 6 P. M. lat. 43, lon. 63, spoke ship J. G. Rogers, bd. W. Passed Cape Race on Sunday, Aug. 28, in a dense fog. Aug. 20, at 1 P. M., the R M. steamship Europa, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool.

Bark T. G. Bunker, Cooper, Belleville, N. J., in ballast to McCready Mott & Co. The J. G. B. is 350 tons, and came to this City to get her spars. She is intended for southern trade.

Bark Helen W. Almy, Davis, New-Bedford 2 ds., in ballast to master. The H. W. A. is a new vessel, about 390 tons burden, and will load for Australia.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Elsenbrock, Port-au-Platte Aug 20, with mahogany, tobacco, &c., to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt.

Schr. Pacific, (of Washington, N. C.,) Farrell, St. Martin's Aug 17, with salt to Joseph Foulke's Sons. Passed Sombrero Aug. 17, and saw brig Anna Eliza, of Norfolk, and schrs. J. W. Miner and S. E. Brown, lying at anchor.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ossuna, Carman, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Cumberland, Lawrence, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Edward A. Stevens, Stevens, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Convoy, Russell, Boston, for Albany.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to W.

Below.

Ship Camden, Tallman, from Liverpool 49 ds., to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Ella, (of Bath,) Drummond, 69 ds. from Leghorn.—(Boarded by pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2, on 30th ult.)

Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, of and for Hamburg; Huntsville, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Harvest Queen and Cultivator, for Liverpool; Independence, for New-Orleans; Guy Mannering, for Mobile. Barks Permelia Flood, for do.; Æronaut, for Demerara; Saml. Moxley, Jr., for St. Mark's; Edisto, for Charleston. Also, ship Yorktown, for London.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Sept. 1, sundown—Two ships, one bark and one brig off the Highlands, bound in. Wind W. S. W., light; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 1, sundown—A ship and a bark outside the bar, bound in. Ship Harvest Queen, for Liverpool, cleared the bar at 4:30; ship Yorktown, for London, at 5; ship Independence, for New-Orleans, at 5:35, and ship Cultivator, for Liverpool, at 6 P. M. Wind S. W., light; weather clear.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1—Arr. bark American, from Cardenas.

BOSTON, Sept. 1—Arr. steamer Phineas Sprague, Mathews, Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, Sept. 1—Arr. in Hampton Roads, schr. George Hoffman, from Florida, with live stock, for New-York. She put in for provisions.

Miscellaneous.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamship Cumberland was to sail from Madeira on the 8th of August. The U. S. ship Constellation, from Boston, arrived at Madeira Aug. 8.

Last night, during the squall, a small sloop, of Port Jefferson, name unknown, with a load of salt, struck on the Point, off the North Brother, and sunk.

The schooner before reported as sunk in Hell Gate, is the Sarah L., Capt. Smith.

The bark P. Pendleton is now on the Screw Dock, for the purpose of having her hull examined.

Foreign Ports.

At Port au Platte, Aug. 20, brig John Butler, (Br.,) for New-York in 12 ds.

At St. Martin's, Aug. 17, brig Coronet, (Br.,) for Boston,